CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,621—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1814.
Qts. pts. Chs.
15-0 8-8 } Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc { 18/
11-0 5-6 } 13/
25-0 13-8 } Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien 23/
22-0 12-0 } 20/
37-8 19-12 After Dinner—Chateau Lafite 37/8
For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SAM	3938	600	G. W. F. Browne.	26th Dec.
BOKHARA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
THAMES	4018	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
PEKIN	3949	600	F. Harris	23rd "
PENINSULAR	4972	1250	A. C. Loggin	30th "
AM	3941	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
RAWENNA	3957	700	E. Crewes	20th "
ROME	5011	1000	A. M. Daniel	27th "
AM	3941	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
ARMENIA	3938	600	L. H. Moule	12 h "
SAM	3938	550	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	26th "
AM	3941	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
SAM	3938	600	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
AM	3941	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
PEKIN	3949	600	F. Harris	7th May.
SAM	3938	600	G. W. F. Browne.	14th "

Steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers by them have to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Rail-Road Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Train, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Every Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godown before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
The Steam Launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
ANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
INSULAR	4973	1000	A. C. Loggin	12th April.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
EDIVE	3933	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
SPORE	3915	600	H. Harvey	14th Jan.
ILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tooque	28th "
DE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves Bombay for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Colombo and Singapore, and other ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Marseilles regularly at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and MESSINA.
RATES to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 156 for 1st, 2nd, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of all charges.
Passengers may have Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Agreement.
Special Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Mackinnon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BEATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.
HEKATOR	C. Bechinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. '92.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Brindisi to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
STA TERESA R. Deporis		3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Touching at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
COMMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. '91

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Mackinnon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 13th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR DJIBOUTI AND ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, or nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
LEMNIA	Geo. Read	3380	about 25th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. T. Young	3387	" 6th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange for parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
A full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London issued at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, MESS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Bill of Lading should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than an ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 54.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 26th December, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILVA," 1,552 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buscheh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

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CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed as 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
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Terms for shorter periods on application.
Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge, "Field Loaded".....per 100	8 0	9 0
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge, with Schultze's Powder.....per 100	8 8	9 8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

SCHULTZE POWDER.

SMOKELESS, IMPROVED, WATERPROOFED.

Under the Improved Process of Manufacture this Powder remains unaffected by the Monsoon.
SCHULTZE" Gunpowder has been used by the PRIZE WINNERS at all the Principal Meetings both in England and on the Continent during the last Nine Years.
CAUTION.—Schultze is the oldest, best known, and most reliable SMOKELESS POWDER, and the PUBLIC is cautioned against Inferior and Imitation Powders.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT MONACO, JANUARY, 1891.

With one exception, all the principal events of the above Meeting, including the GRAND PRIX DE CASINO, value £2800, and an object d' Art, the Blue Riband of the Meeting, 2nd and 4th Prizes; the PRIX DE MONTE CARLO, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX D'OUVERTURE, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX DE CONSOLATION; PRIX DE PRINCE DE MONTE CARLO; and the PRIX ESTERHAZY were won by gentlemen using SCHULTZE POWDER.

ALSO THE HURLINGHAM AND THE GUN CLUB, SEASON 1890.

During the season "SCHULTZE" has won over £10,000, being almost double the amount won by all other Powders combined.

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His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.
Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

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Be sure you call and inspect
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STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS
Ranging from
HALF ANNA, UPWARDS.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
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THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.
A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case for Rs. 70.

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A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.
Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.
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Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.
By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.
Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.
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BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
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IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Iquea Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.
ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucous which clogs them.
BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.
SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.
COUGHS, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a
TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.
Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs. 5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs. 6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs. 5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs. 6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs. 1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs. 2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash	per pair from Rs.		1 8 to	2 8
	Credit	" "	"	1 12 to	3 0

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	Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best English make, Men's.....each	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 4
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Do. do. Plain double strung..... "	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled ..... "	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern..... "	11 0	13 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's..... "	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... "	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... "	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion..... "	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match.....per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless ..... "	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered ..... "	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club .....each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws..... "	8 0	9 0
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A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case.....per set	44 0	49 0

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Best Polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

	Cash.	Credit.
QUOITS, Best Steel .....per lb.	Rs. 0 14	1 0
PINS do. .....per pair	" 1 8	1 12

GOLF KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28 .....Per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching)..... Each	5 0	5 12
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass.....		
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle.....	" 4 4	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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STORES	WINES
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KEMP'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH

"In respect both to matter and style the book is extremely creditable to the publishers, and the price is within the reach of all."—*Times of India.*

KEMP & CO.'S
COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH
For India and the Tropics
Gives all necessary information regarding:—
ACCIDENTS,
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Should be in every Household in India.

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"A work like the one under notice must come as an inestimable boon. We trust that the "Complete Guide to Health" will meet with the hearty appreciation it deserves, and survive through many editions."—*English Mail.*

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	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Kennar (Mrs.) Pretty Little Horsebreaker	1 4	Gone Away, by Cotton, A Sporting Novel	0 10
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An American Widow, by Kewill Davies	1 0	Double (The) Event, by N. Gould	1 4
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Princess Fedor's Pledge, by G. M. Fenn	1 0	Doubting Heart, by Anne Keary, new edition	2 4
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Lord Arthur Saville's Crime, by Oscar Wilde,	1 4	Donald Ross, by W. Black	1 4
Beggar My Neighbours, by E. D. Gerard	2 4	Romance of the Moors, by Mona Caird	0 10
New England Nun, by E Wilkins	1 4	Waters of Hermiss, by E. D. Gerard	2 4
Crime of Sylvester Bonnard, by A. Frances	1 3	Revelations and Confessions, by Brighton A——	0 10
Buried in the Breakers	0 10	Miss Beatrice Cope	2 4
Small House over the Water, by Mark Lemon, new edition	1 4	The Kliners	1 4
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Recalled to Life, by Grant Allen	2 0	Sam's Sweetheart, by Helen Mathers, cheap edition	1 4
Jerry: a Novel, by Sarah B. Elliott	3 12	Orlando Figgins, by Mrs. A. Masks	3 12
Our Pleasant Vices, by M. Macmaster	1 4	Jack Abbott's Log, by Robert Brown	1 4
Fountain of Youth, by E. Dawson	2 0		
Deck Chair Stories, by Pryce	2 4		
Unless: a Romance, by Randolph Haines	3 12		
House of Martha, by F. R. Stockton	1 4		
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CARRIAGE WRAPS. MAUDS.
A CHOICE SELECTION: All Colors and Textures. } from Rs. 10-8.
SCOTCH MAUDS, Soft Wecuna. FANCY CHECKS and TARTAN PLAIDS. } from Rs. 24.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS, DOLLS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, SWEETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, GIFTS, PICTURE-BOOKS.
Special Christmas Lists on Application.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD., CUMBERLAND HOUSE, FORT AND BYCULLA.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....Mr. H. STANLEY,
30TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
THE LARGEST, STRONGEST AND BEST OPERA COMPANY
Ever visited Bombay.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21ST,
THE BEAUTIFUL COMIC OPERA IN 3 ACTS.
BOCCACCIO.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND,
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA,
EAST LYNN.
MISS FANNY STANLEY,
in Her Great Impersonation of
LADY ISABEL
AND
MADAM VINE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD,
By Special Request, and
FOR THE LAST TIME,
PAUL JONES.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH,
THE 31ST PRODUCTION of our GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
HARLIQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2 Pit, &c., 1. Back Seats, Annas 8. Private Box to hold 4 Rs. 12.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Warora Colliery.
2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.
3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, C. P., Dated 5th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the Ball at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on MONDAY, 21st instant, are requested to enter and leave by the WATER GATE.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, convened to be held on the 18th instant was adjourned to the 21st instant, will not be held. Dated 18th December, 1891.
By order,
K. M. HEERAMANECK AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

HORSE VALUATIONS FOR 1892-93.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice as required by section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by clauses (a) (b) (c) and (d) of section 155 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as regards those in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1892-93, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
And I also give notice under Section 162 (i) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 14th January, 1892.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th December, 1891.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."

WEAR
DR. JAEGAR'S all Wool Sanitary Under-Clothing and thereby avoid Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Cholera, &c., &c.
The Genuine Articles procurable from
ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

"VERY PRETTY INDEED."

Such is the verdict Pronounced by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
who Inspected our large and varied selection of
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!
These Cards are unique in design, tasteful in wording, plain but suggestive, artistically finished, and beautiful without being Gaudy.
IF YOU LOOK AT THEM YOU WILL HAVE THEM!
☞ An Inspection is respectfully solicited. Prices from annas 2 and upwards.
MADON, SONS AND Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS and MONTHLY MAGAZINES for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY to Mofussil Residents.
Yearly Subscriptions, inclusive of Postage.

Weekly Newspapers.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Athenæum	14 0	12 0	10 0
British Medical Journal	26 0	23 0	18 0
Bubble Weekly Freeman	11 0	9 8	8 0
Engineer	34 0	29 0	24 0
Engineering	34 0	29 0	24 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12 0	10 8	8 0
Field	34 0	29 0	24 0
Funny Folks	10 0	8 8	7 0
Fair Play	14 0	12 0	10 0
Graphic	25 0	22 0	17 0
Home News	24 0	21 0	16 0
Illustrated London News	25 0	22 0	17 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	25 0	22 0	17 0
Lancet	34 0	29 0	24 0
London Figaro	10 0	8 8	7 0
Mail (Tri-Weekly)	34 0	29 0	24 0
Overland Mail	24 0	21 0	16 0
Pall Mall Budget	29 0	26 0	20 0
Public Opinion	12 0	10 8	8 8
Punch	14 0	12 0	10 0
St. James's Budget	24 0	21 0	16 0
Saturday Review	24 0	21 0	16 0
Truth	24 0	21 0	16 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	12 0	10 8	8 8
Tit-Bits	10 0	8 8	7 0
Tuesday Fair	24 0	21 0	16 0
World	24 0	21 0	16 0

Papers under Class A. are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.
Papers under Class B. are posted three days after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.
Papers under Class C. are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Birmingham Medical Journal	9 0	8 0	6 0
Cassell's Family Magazine	5 8	5 0	4 0
Chambers's Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Contemporary Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Cornhill Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Dublin Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	10 0
Family Herald	5 0	4 8	3 8
Fortnightly Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	10 8	9 8	7 8
Leisure Hour	5 0	4 8	3 8
Longman's Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Marine Engineer	5 0	4 8	3 8
Macmillan's Magazine	9 8	8 8	6 8
National Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Nineteenth Century	20 0	17 0	14 0
Practitioner	12 8	11 0	8 8
Provincial Medical Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Review of Reviews	6 0	5 0	4 0
Textile Manufacturer	10 8	9 0	7 0
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10 8	9 0	7 0
Textile World	7 0	6 0	5 0
Young Ladies' Journal	8 0	7 0	5 8

Magazines under Class A. are posted on arrival in Bombay.
Magazines under Class B. are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.
Magazines under Class C. are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.
The above yearly subscriptions for the weeklies and magazines can be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments.
Subscriptions must date from the first issues of the month, and be paid in advance.
N.B.—When answering this advertisement please mention this Paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATRONIZED BY
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! at 9 P. M.
THE SUPERB PANTOMIME
OF
BLUE-BEARD.
Written expressly for the Company, introducing New Songs and Dances, and the Pantomine will be preceded by the ever new Fantocinni
THE COURT MINSTRELS,
CONCLUDING WITH
AN HARLEQUINADE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
Produced regardless of cost, forming a picture of exquisite splendour, and entitled the Fairy's Doll and Home of the Silver Swan.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats	Rs. 2
Second "	" 1
Back	As. 8.

Soldiers in uniform will be admitted half-price to Second and Back Seats only on these nights.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1891.
GRAND MILITARY NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL BUDGEN,
AND THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
QUEEN OF INDIA	...3691..	End of Dec. for Marseilles and Hull.
†EMPRESS OF THE EAST	...3200..	Early in Feb. for Marseilles and Cardiff.
*ANNIE BARROW	...3085..	Middle of Feb. for Plymouth.
MARY BEYTS	...3700..	End of Feb. for Plymouth.
†MINNA CRAIG	...4700..	Early in March for Marseilles and Car....

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have passenger Cabins and Saloons amidship.
The Cabins and Saloons in all the Steamers are on upper deck.
For full particulars Apply to
MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF GHOREPURI TEMPORARY STATION.

ON and after 1st January, 1892, Ghorepuri TEMPORARY STATION will be CLOSED, and all descriptions of Coaching (except horses and Carriages which can only be booked locally between Poona Junction Station and Stations on this line) and Goods Traffic must thereafter be booked to and from and via the Poona Junction Station.
W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th Dec, 1891.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 5th day of February, 1891, the Undersigned was APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR to the estate of SUGGEN BHYE HASHIM, deceased, by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 41 of 1891. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of the same to the undersigned at No. 36, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on or before the 10th day of February, 1892, after which date no claims will be recognized, and the undersigned will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Suggen Bhye Hashim, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay same to the undersigned without delay.
મુલા આબ્દુલ રહીમ.
MOOLA ABDUL RAHIM.
Administrator to the Estate of Suggen Bhye Hashim deceased.
Rangoon, 9th December, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, and on THURSDAY the 31st instant and FRIDAY the 1st Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1891.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ALLEN REED, Vice President of the National Phonographic Society of London, and Colleague of Mr. Isaac Pitman, Inventor of Phonography, will address a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 8-30 P. M., on the Advantages of Phonography and the feasibility of forming a Branch in Bombay of the National Phonography Society of London. All are welcome. Admission Free.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects :—
1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.
Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.
Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.
A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

THE BEST DIARY FOR INDIA.

BETTS' INDIAN DIARY AND TEXT BOOK.

FOOLSCAP size (13 by 8 inches) three days on page, interleaved blotting, contains the following useful matter :—
Wages and Discount Tables, Exchange Calculator (ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.), Ready Reckoner, Income-tax and Comparative Weight, Tables, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Indian Stamp Duties, Shipping Information, Forms of Wills and Powers of Attorney, Clubs, Banks, Hotels, Calendar for 1893 and other useful information.
Price, Re. 1. Post Free, Re. 1-5, Per V. P. Post Re. 1-7.
S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેઆદમની કું.
&, &., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE FAMOUS HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGHDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him must satisfactorily, (D.V.) come in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.
VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY
CERTIFICATE.
No. 278, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, 19th October, 1887.
Dear Sir,—My daughter, whom you have succeeded so admirably in curing of her Dysentery was as you are aware, suffering from that dis ase for close upon 8 months. I placed her under Kabiraj, Alopathic, and Homœopathic treatments successively, without the least benefit whatever, until I placed her under your treatment, with the result that, in about a couple of weeks, she was completely restored to health. Throughout the long course of her suffering, she passed large quantities of blood and mucous daily.
You may make any use of this note, which I give you with very great pleasure.
Yours truly,
(Sd.) L. C. BOSE,
Asst. Accountant General, Bengal.
Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions :—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late M. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Albert Hall, Victoria Road Byculla, opposite Mr. Sassoon's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood elaborately open-carved household furniture (suitable for presentation at Home) 1, 3, 4, 6, 5, and 12-light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures in gilt frame, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—
ex s. s. Canton.
25 boxes John Exshaw's No. 1 brandy.
26 " " No. 2 "

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
A quantity of Treacher's glassware, crockery, and oil carpets.
15 boxes Shiraz wine.
10 porcelain icepails.
1 magazine hand camera for twelve quarter plates. Takes sharp negatives (scarcely used).
1 Stirn's detective camera (new).
On account of the concerned—
F T
B 279 } 905-7—3 cases umbrellas ex s. s. Persia.
&c., &c.
By order of the mortgagee Dhurumdas Doolubdas, and on account and at the risk of Dadabhoy J. Alpaiwalla, who took the jewellery in mortgage from Ardaseer Hormusjee Banajee—
1 diamond, 2 pearl and 1 pearl and ruby earrings—
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Chatiram Ramchund—
1 gold kumbei.
1 gold string of 25 pootlies.
1 gold toolsipattee.
On account of the concerned—
ex s. s. Kaugra and Kerbella.
98 boxes Jamaica rum.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 bay Arab horse, excellent charger, a very quiet and pleasant hack.
1 English-built mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette with removeable hood.
1 handsome English-built landau by Victoria Coach Works, suitable for a single horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m. the undermentioned goods belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ebrahjee Kustomjee Mody, viz. :—
About 22 boxes Jules Mumm's champagne in quarts.
" 10 " " in pints.
10 cases almond oil in bottles.
7 " each 2 drums of paint.
6 " cassis de dijon.
6 " champagne and beer.
1 lot advertising cards.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge" Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the very valuable handsome F. P. teak and blackwood drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom and library furniture, made to owner's special order and design best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich oil paintings, many of which have been awarded prizes in the Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition, terracotta figures, rich Persian carpets, first-rate table and hanging lamps, English ice box, real satsuma jars and vases, a nearly new strong-built single-seated brougham with spring doors, a handsome and powerful chestnut waler, 15-2, brass mounted single harness, choice plants, etc., the property of RENZI WALTON, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman.
1 English-built nearly new dog-cart by Windower.
1 Powerful iron grey pony 4 years old.
1 " prize pony from the Poona Horse Show, 4 years old
Also a rich toned grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DOORGA DEVI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sobha Veera and Company and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raja Messoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 26th day of November, 1889, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing, built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Doorga Devi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2279 and 3142, and new No. 922, and new Survey No. 2-2601, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Raja Messoor fronting Doorga Devi Road, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7807 and Street No. 26-28, under the name of the said Raja Messoor, bounded on the east by the property of Raja Aga, on the west by the vacant ground of Raja Messoor, on the north by the Government Garden, and on the south by the Doorga Devi Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned,

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1892, at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee Oosman and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Futtay Mahomed Rahimtoola, the following property known as the silver mill situate at Chinchpoogly near Kala Chowky without the Fort, together with the machinery engines, boilers, plant, stock, carts, waggons, tube, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, personal chattels, and effects now standing and lying on the said premises and used in connection withithe said mill, which property consists of,—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1071 (2) street No. 31 A, and bounded on the east, west and north by the property of the lessors, and on the south by Kalla Chowky, and
SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 527 and four-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land firstly described on the west by the property of Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel, on the north by the Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.
For particulars of property and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Flour Mills, Byramji Hall Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder a full-sized billiard table (nearly new) by John Roberts and Co., with patent low cushions and billiard pool and pyramid balls cues &c., complete, and two 8? candle-power lamps by Ditmar, a stylish victoria with bay horse and harness complete, Singers Sewing Machine on stand, large size glass fish aquarium aviary with birds, marble clock, large cooking stove, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. SPEAGER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 21, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA, IN KATTYWAR, AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATTYWAR.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co., be put up for sale by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst.
LOT NO. 1.
1. A piece of land at Jodia believed to measure from E to W. 304 guz and from N. to S. 62 guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.
LOT NO. 2.
2. A piece of land with a bungalow at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 609 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts.
3. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.
4. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.
5. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 666 square yards or thereabouts.
6. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 16-6-9 square yards or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A gnew Turner, Esq., Agent for the Taustees in Bankruptcy of the state of Messrs. Bevis, Russell and Co., or to the under signed.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 21, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
23 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white jaconets.
3 " " nainsooks.
2 " " stripe prints.
4 " " flannel.
4 " indigo ground prints.
" colored woollen cloth, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1891.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.
"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.
"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every ousehold.
N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."
105, Frere Road, Fort.
DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under chloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heeled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnight; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Sequah's Oil" was used.
Yours truly.
JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.
UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."
SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief none have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns.—I am, &c.
A VICTIM.
Renigunta, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for
SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

THE SEASON 1891 & '92.
THORPE & CO.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES
IN
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS,
DRESSING GOWNS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
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VARSITY CAPS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,
SHIRTINGS.
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Our Carefully Selected Stock in this Department is as usual well supplied. All Latest Novelties, Superfine Cloths, Fancy Suitings Trouserings, &c., &c.
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(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR
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Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials.
Retail of all Storekeepers.
P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Castors made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANK.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
	40,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	930
	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	920
BANK.					
	100,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	1284
	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	228
	30,000	225	225	5 pr. ct.	330
	20	2125	all	15 pr. ct.	553—
	37,500	225	2124	6 pr. ct.	175
	20,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	150
	--	--	--	--	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	500	1,000	1,000	20	
	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 20	655ex
	9,350	500	100	5	32
	500	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
	800	1,000	1,000	25	660
	600	500	500	20	410
	800	1,000	1,000	--	510
	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	530
	2,500	500	500	35	1,220
	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
	600	500	500	25 10 pr.ct.	635
	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 53	650
	5,000	100	100	50	110
	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	1474
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
	3,100	500	500	25 10 pr.ct.	580
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	510
	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725 xd
	700	500	500	25 10 pr.ct.	660
	1,000	500	500	25	570
	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
		500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
	1,102	500	500	25 10 pr.ct.	855
	600	500	500	Nil.	340
	250	250	250	12½	225½
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
	750	1,000	1,000	30	850
	400	250	250	25	533 xd
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	185
	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
	1,000	1,000	1,000		574 945
	2,000	100	100		100 2,000xd
	200	1,000	1,000		Nil. 620
	1,000	1,000	1,000		100 1,000xd

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 3-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEFORE BUYING your 'XMAS TOYS, DOLLS and PRESENTS, See our Large Stock of Hundreds of Varieties from the Cheapest to Best, all Latest Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The largest variety of beautiful Glass Table Ornaments, Flower-vases and Baskets, Centre-pieces, etc., etc., in all sizes and colors. The largest Variety and Stock in India at very cheap prices.—LAMU WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

JUST landed a Various Stock of Gentlemen's Neckties, Cardigan Jackets, Blankets, 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, &c., &c. At HAJEE EBRAHIM Brothers, No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

AT CRAWFORD'S Auction TO-DAY, a splendid finished double-barrel central fire breech loading gun, 12 bore, by Purdy, nearly new.

ON VIEW at Mr. Walton's Sale on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, at Shamrock Lodge, Nopean Sea Road, a rich toned grand Pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.

HAMS 7 to 16 lb. each, As. 12 per lb. (Really Best Hams); Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As. 12 per lb; Stilton Cheese on Cut, Re. 1-6 per lb; Bacon on Cut, As. 12 per lb; Stilton Cheese in Jars, Rs. 4-8 per Jar.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! BRAN PIE LUCK!!! Come and Try your chance. Only 8 annas a Dip. Eight times the value in many Cases. Valuable things are given away.—Bull and Co., Apollo Bunder.

4 ANNAS PER SHILLING! 4 ANNAS PER SHILLING!! Xmas and New Year Cards in great variety. Selling off at greatly reduced prices; very few left now.—BULL and Co., Importers of Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, Apollo Bunder,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS! CRYLTALLIZED FRUITS!! Crystallized Apricots, Cherries, Green Gages, Pears, Re. 1-8 per lb; Chocolate Cream, Re. 1 per Box; Currants, Zante, As. 13 per Bot; Raisins Muscated, Re. 1-12 per Bot; French Plums, As. 15 and Re. 1-10 per Jar.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

MR. N. R. MALPEKAR, Senior Translator and Interpreter High Court, says:—Motiwalla's most Invaluable Pile Remedy powder, ointment and laxative electuary gave me greater relief within two days than all the medicines I took from Doctors and Vaids for over two months during my severe sufferings from piles. I gave them a full trial for about two weeks, at the end of which I found I was completely cured. I therefore offer my heartfelt thanks and recommend Motiwalla's Specifics to those who suffer, as I have suffered from this disease.

WANTED.—BUYING AGENT for a well-known brand of Light Beer. Address by letter "SUCCESS," care of this paper.

WANTED 3 or 4 feet Second-hand Foot-lathe. Apply care of this paper.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed," and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

PARLI HILL, BANDORA—TO LET, from 1st January, one of the small BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 30. Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

SWEETS, CRACKERS, TOYS.—ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder,—Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornaments, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Contractor to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged on Commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for X-MAS PRESENTS. Now on view at 25, A. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on Approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FRENCH FONDANTS and Burnt Almonds, per lb, Rs. 2 Xtallysed Fruits per lb, 1-8, Best Valencia Sugar Almonds per lb, Rs. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Sweets and Xmas Tree Ornaments free on application. PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES In 1890 were 21,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., printed well, neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, ESQ.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kester ton.

FOR SALE,

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Coe and undersprung Victorias, half Coe spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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SHROFF BROTHERS'
'XMAS BAZAAR.
CHEAPEST HOUSE.
TOYS, DOLLS, PRESENTS.
42, CHURCH GATE STREET,
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AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
COME AND SEE
The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
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CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.
DO NOT FAIL,
Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment
of
A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of the which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
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NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain S. Maclachlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain A Kinlock, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Lieut W M Grover as a cabin passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 20,220 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with general cargo and a deck passenger.

The schooner Dhoney Canagasabapathi, 99 tons, under the command of a Nacoda, put into Bombay harbour yesterday for want of fresh water. She left Tuticorin for Billimora on the 20th ultimo, with a cargo of jagree.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,548 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr F G Wallis Whieldett as a cabin and 13 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain C H Hillicoat, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Beatly, Mrs Carr, Col May, and Captain Cowley.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Muller, Mrs Boyce, Mr and Mrs Cassum Goomah, and 230 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Constable, Mr Crawford, Mr N N Pochajee, Mr J Hall, Mr R Ford, Mr Grimley, Mr Bridle, Mr Sulwant Pandit, and 130 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S B Doig, Mr John S Elmore, Mrs Hopkins and child, Mr F V Humphrey, Miss Porter, Rev J Kennedy, Mr S Salamon, Mr Ramcrishna Narayen, Mr Annunt Ramjee, and 65 deck.

THE British s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Batoum via Virawul, with a cargo of 36,308 cases kerosine oil, out of which 30,000 cases are discharged at Verawul. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs Baldwin and four children, Miss Johnson, Mr Stephens, and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on Saturday last per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, from Trieste 3rd, and from Brindisi 5th instant:—Mr and Mrs White, Mr and Mrs Freese, Mrs Plowden and maid, and two Misses Plowden, Mrs Stacey, and two Misses Stacey, Mrs Warren Hastings, infant and maid, Miss Forster, Miss Alice von Gotsch, Miss von Herder, Mrs O Garman, Col L F Jameson, Mr C E Palmer, Mr Beardmore, Mr Clarke, Mr Allschul, Mr Lang, Mr Hendel, Dr Rabl, Mr Favre, Mr Storjohann, Mr Shastry, Mr Haider, Rev De Souza, and Mr Dibona. From Suez—Mr G Grossmann. From Aden—Capt and Mrs Waller.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Naseri	830	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Hosseni	994	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs	F	German man-of-war
S.S. Ehrenfels	1,022	Kayser	K	Hadn & Co
" Siam		Weigheil	M	P & O S N Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Gwalior	1648	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
" Badsworth	1273	Fargher	6	W & A Graham & Co
" Molpomene	1948	Mills	8	J Jansi
" Oriental	939	Forbes	10	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola ..... 598 ..Tice.....M Mackenzie.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

" Ibo..... 1112..... Costa..... V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Dec 17.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Batoum, Nov 16.
	Nerbudda (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Nov 23.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar, Dec 7.
	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, Dec 3.
20	Warora (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, Dec 4.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, Nov 15.
	Brahmani (s)	Rice	Cardiff, Nov 17.
	Dhoney Canagasabapathi (scr.)	Nacoda	Futicorin, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Secundersa (scr)	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Fultala (s)	Phillips	Rangoon, &c.
	City of Perth (s)	Kinlock	Liverpool.
	Peshawur (s)	Wheeler	London, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, &c.
20	R. Rubattino (s)	Morello	Genoa.

The steamer Pemba, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Dec.
15 Kistna s ..... Foster ..... Calcutta, Nov 26.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
Dec.
17 Meanatchy s .... Rangoon.
Purnea s .... Singapore.
Dunstan s .... Batoum.
DEPARTURES.
Dec.
16 Kerbela s .... Rangoon.
Pitala s .... Rangoon.
17 Landaura s .... Bombay.
Huzara s .... Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.
ARRIVALS.
Dec.
9 Java s ..... Shepherd ..... Bombay.
10 Branksome Hall s.. Burnes ..... Liverpool.
12 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via Cutch.
14 Hoseinee s ..... Hughes ..... Bussora.
Worsley Hall s ..... Black ..... Port Said.
Hereford s ..... Austis ..... Bombay.
La Seyne s ..... Schmitz ..... Bombay.
15 Kilwa s ..... Major ..... Persian Gulf.
Pachumba s ..... Gimblett ..... Bombay via Cutch.
DEPARTURES.
Dec.
8 Braunfels s ..... Taree ..... Port Said.
9 Kapurthala s ..... Rothwell ..... Bombay.
Java s ..... Shepherd ..... Persian Gulf.
10 Red Cross s ..... Corney ..... Port Said.
12 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via Cutch.
14 Hoseinee s ..... Hughes ..... Bombay.
La Seyne s ..... Schmitz ..... Aden.
15 Kilwa s ..... Major ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Branksome Hall, Burnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Worsley Hall, Black, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Hereford, Anstis, Ralli Brothers, Port Said.
" Pachumba, Gimblett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

DAILY MANIFESTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—7 packages polished plate glass, S Mamojee; 13 cases plate glass, S Esojee; 2 cases lampware, N Vally; 390 kegs zinc paint, T F Bengalee.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—4 bales writing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co; 36 cases oilmongeries, Khuljee Nusserwanjee; 8 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 2 cases printed books, S Pandurang; 3 bales printing paper, J Dadajee; 4 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 20 cases ham, A N and C S Co-operative Society of India; 3 bales printing paper, M A A Essabhoy; 10 casas medicine, C Nuthoo and Co; 46 kegs birdshots, M Noorbhoy; 5 cases oilmonstores Thames s—14 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co; 4 cases toys, N P Dubash and Co; 4 boxes printing types, J Dadajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Perth s—155 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR HULL.

Sullamut s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 4,136 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,710 cwts mowrassed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,816 cwts linseed and 11,709 cwts oilcake, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 4 cwts peacock feathers, D Khaitow; 235 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 40 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 bales twist, P P Talati; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 149 bales twist, Tata and Co; 67½ cwts byasbole, A Mooljee; 50 bales twist, E Abdool Aly.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, the City of Bombay M Co; 150 bales twist, S Motilal; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 145 cwts kismiss, J M Sowjeebhoy; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 125 bales twist, Pinlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS

S s Arabia, (Bombay),—967 cwts wheat, 360 corgees and 185 cwts cotton pressed.
S s LaSeyne, (Aden)—250 cwts gingellyseed, 1,800 cwts wheat, 42 cwts jowaree, 1,937 cwts rice, and 40 lbs tea.
S s Rosario, (Hull)—12,609 cwts wheat, and 100 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—22 bales cotton, 4,396 bales wool, 89,190 cwts wheat, and 948 lbs tea.
S s Braunfels, (Port Said)—80,000 cwts wheat.
S s Red Cross, (Port Said)—78,000 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts—2,225 cwts wheat, 1,829 cwts jowaree, 734 cwts cotton unpressed, and 180 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Clio, (Hull via Bombay)—600 pieces grey goods.
S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—1,200 pieces grey goods, and 340 pieces prints.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—502 pieces prints, and 600 lbs grey yarns.
S s Rosario, (Hull)—1,400 pieces grey goods, and 250 pieces white goods.
S s Arabia, (Bombay)—240 pieces prints.
S s Pachumba, (Bombay)—31,895 pieces grey goods, 18,836 pieces white goods, 10,581 pieces prints, 16,700 lbs grey yarns, 15,880 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 36 cwts copper.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—20,300 pieces grey goods, 17,028 pieces white goods, 9,156 pieces prints, 2,600 lbs grey yarns 300 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 10 cwts spelter, and 20 cwts copper.
S s Java, (Bombay)—450 pieces grey goods, 610 pieces prints, and 400 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—37,332 pieces grey goods 70,126 pieces white goods, 22,944 pieces prints, 68,76. lbs grey yarns, 402 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns) 1,574 cwts iron bar rod, sheets and hoops, 2,658 cwts cop, per, 759 cwts yellow metal, 1,533 tons coals, and 135 tons coke.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—3,125 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces prints, 6,000 lbs. grey yarns, 275 cwts iron bars, rod, sheets and hoops, 115 cwts steel, 2 cwts spelter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

REUTER'S London Financial telegram of yesterday advised a decline of ½ per cent. in Consols, at 95 3-8; and the withdrawal of about £150,000 in Gold from the Bank of England; but the market rates of discount were unaltered; and the price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106½. An advance of ¼d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 43¾d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £74¼ and £73, respectively; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 95½ cents, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent, lower, at 4·84¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday, 779,000 ounces of Silver, at 95·60 to 95·70 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4¼d. Braziers' Copper advanced further 10s. to £56·10s. per ton; but Yellow Metal was unchanged at 5½. The quotation for Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is still 10s. 6d. per ton. The weekly shipments of Specie to India were confined to £10,000 in Silver to this port. Paris quotations come unaltered at 95¼ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·20½ for Exchange on London.

To-day, London financial quotations have been unchanged; but in New York the price of Bar Silver has declined ¼ cent, say to 95, demand Exchange on London being lower to the same extent, at 4·84½ dollars.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was easier at a further decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay; White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 11d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,040,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was quiet, but both spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed were unaltered at 44s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay.

Thursday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total for that day 15,000 bales. Last evening the market closed steady, Surats in favour of buyers, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d., and no further change took place in prices of East Indian Cotton beyond a decline of 1-16 in "Good" and ¼d. in "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevellys. American Arrivals were also unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was flat yesterday; but the quotations for staple goods wired by Reuter show no further decline; 40s Mule Twist, however was ¼d. lower at 8d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a fair demand, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the sales having been large for Saturday, at 12,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indians; but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports are 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Business in Cotton in Liverpool was on about the same scale for the week ending yesterday as during the week preceding, the total Sales having aggregated 60,000 bales (of which only 2,000 were of East Indian Cotton); and the amount forwarded to consumers, 79,000 bales. The Imports were 82,000 bales less, at 136,000 bales. The total Stock is given as 1,197,000 bales, showing an excess of 351,000 bales compared with that on hand at the same time last year, and of 399,000 bales as against that held in 1889. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 100,000 bales, while of Surats there were 7,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show an increase in the total Supply of 1,008,000 bales, and of 1,212,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively, and a falling off in the Supply of East Indian of 187,000 bales and 79,000 bales in the same comparison. The spot prices of American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. during the week, and Arrivals receded from 3-64d. in the nearest position to 7-64d. in the most distant; ready Cotton having been yesterday 15-16d. cheaper than at the same time last year, and 1 5-16d. lower than in 1889.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 7 15-16 cents; but Futures, for March were 4 points higher, at 7·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales, making a heavier week again than in either of the two preceding years, the total excess now shown this season being 364,000 bales compared with last year, and 475,000 bales as against the year before. The Stock at the ports was nearly half-a-million bales heavier than in either of the previous two years. The quantity in sight yesterday was 5,800,000 bales, against 5,400,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day the spot price in New York has not changed; but March Futures are 5 points higher, at 8·1 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 35,000 bales, going against 45,000 bales last year, and 36,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	277,000	398,000	231,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	127,000	86,000	74,000
" " Continent	77,000	102,000	105,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	4,317,000	3,953,000	3,842,000
exports to U. K. do.	1,637,000	1,471,000	1,516,000
" to Continent do	1,120,000	1,241,000	1,178,000
stock in the Ports	1,220,000	765,000	738,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	4,320,000	3,312,070	3,107,960
" Surats	180,000	376,150	267,870
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,197,000	816,140	797,620
" London	8,000	30,000	15,000
American afloat	420,000	220,000	236,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	23,000
(Total)	1,635,000	1,102,140	1,093,620
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5 3-16d.	5 9-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	9-16d.	1d.	1 1-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day, and prices are Re. 1 higher, all round; but business has been upon a very limited scale, exporters having bought only 150 bales of new Broach, 100 each of new Dhulia, at Rs. 163; Julgaum, at Rs. 167; and Akote "Ginned, at Rs. 173½ per candy.

WHEAT has been dull in tone, with hardly any fresh business passing; but dealers quote previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-14-8 to Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt., but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,423 bales.
Wheat	37,943 cwts.
Linseed	5,988 "
Rapeseed	878 "
Gingelly	9,444 "
Poppyseed	2,061 "
Castorseed	901 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with previous rates quoted; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been steady, without any change in quotations, and with little business passing either way. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4¼d. for February-March delivery, and 1s. 4 29-32d. for April-May; and Bank Telegrapic, for March-May transfer, at 1s. 4 11-16d.; ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4¼d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Francs do.	1·77 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at a partial further decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, closing quotations having been 107

LEGRAMS.

TERS' TELEGRAMS.

R TO BE DECLARED A FREE PORT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

uary 1, 1892, Zanzibar will be made except for munitions of war and

RIOTS IN ST. VINCENT.

al Office virtually confirms the news of the island of St. Vincent, but states been restored.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

patches from Rio de Janeiro state that zil continue very unsettled. A fresh as broken out in the province o to, and the Governor has been forcibly

SCANDALS IN CANADA.

OTTAVA, Dec. 19.

affaire in the Dominion are causing The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec d M. Mercier, the President, from the consequence of the report of the Royal on the recent scandals, and it is pro- e Quebec Parliament will be dissolved.

HINESE SHIPPING ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

gave judgment to-day in the action the Mogul Steamship Company against s of steamers running to China. Seven Peers, who heard the case, concurred in e judgments of the Courts below against Steamship Company.

COLONIZATION OF ARGENTINA.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

t-Colonel Goldsmid, Deputy Assistant ieneral, takes charge of the arrange- made under Baron Hirsch's scheme for lonization of Argentina.

PARNELLITE PROGRAMME.

Parnellite organ, which has been started publishes the following as the programme :—Home Rule ; Reform of the Land Reinstatement of Unjustly Evicted Ten- Executive to depend upon the Irish Par- hich is to have control of the police and tment of Judges.

THE NAGPUR DISASTER.

eral meeting of the shareholders of the ian Peninsula Railway Company, held the chairman, referring to the disaster , deplored the loss of so many lives and directors of the company sympathized h the bereaved families. The accident ould entail a large outlay on the com-

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.

strian refugees from Khartoum confirm s of the recent severe defeat of the Der- Shillouks and declare that the whole of an desires the restoration of Egyptian ey, also state that Slatin Bey is still at an, where he is allowed his liberty, but is watched.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.

mperor William has announced at a pub- st that he has bestowed the rank and title on General von Caprivi to signalise the by the Reichstag of the commercial with Austria, Italy, and Belgium.

Majesty, in making the announcement, the warmest terms the political capacity ancellor.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Treasury purchased to-day 779,000 ounces at prices ranging from 95·60 to 95·70.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

death is announced of the Rt. Rev. Harold , D.D.

THE GILGIT FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

officers selected for duty on the Gilgit r, with Major Hill, are Lieut. G. A. H. Wood- with 37 Dogras ; Lieut. N. J. E. Chesney, khas ; Lieut. Campbell, 3rd Punjab Caval- Lieut. W. F. S. Stanton, D. S. O., R. A. ; Cap- L. Crester, R. E., and Lieut. A. G. Hunter- , R. E.

LIEUTENANT FISHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 20.

utenant Fisher, 3rd Light Cavalry, who fell days ago in the hurdle race, is making slow ss, but is still practically unconscious.

THE MADRAS REGATTA.

Poona crew, who went to Madras to compete the regatta held there yesterday, were success- n both the "Challenge Fours" and "Senior ."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 18.

e Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this ing.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

e Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 18.

e Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Cal- Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morn-

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

tal week's sales of Cotton.....	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	136,000	"
" " " Surats.....	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton 1,197,000		"
" " " Surats.....	56,000	"
Stock in London.....	8,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	4-7
8½ " "	5-8
40s Mule Twist	0-8
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. " ..... "	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106¼ ex.
Bar Silver	43⅛

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn om the Bank of England.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay the 8th inst., arrived at Singapore this day (the 19th instant).

COTTON ADULTERATION IN INDIA.

THE MILLOWNERS' POINT OF VIEW.

A UP-COUNTRY correspondent, whose connection with one of the principal mofussil mills gives weight to his criticism, addresses us at some length on the subject of the recent reply by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Mr. James's memorandum on the adulteration of Indian cotton. Our correspondent objects to the Chamber's reply that it seemed to deal with the question solely from the Bombay merchants' point of view, and only so far as it affects the merchants' interests. The Chamber, he thinks, loses sight of the real issue, which is whether the deceptive mixing of different growths of cotton shall be any longer permitted, though perhaps they have been enabled to do this by Mr. James's arguments being so discursive, and by his ostensible anxiety for the interest of the ryots in his own division, and of those of the Government he serves. The Chamber has thus had easy opportunity of passing into details and figures which could hardly have much bearing on the main object of his proposals. The question is whether it is right to allow fraudulent practices to prevail in open daylight from day to day and year to year.

The Chamber does not deny but fully admit that cotton of different growths is fraudulently mixed, and that this fraud is ever increasing. It further admits that it is not easy to detect such a fraud, for, it says, "unfortunately there is not in cotton, as in many other articles, any mathematical means capable of use in ordinary trade for assessing quality. With this admission, how can it say that it is in the hands of the buyers to check the evil? Supposing even, that it is in their power, we know for a certainty that this power has not been exercised "for a series of years past," though every one concerned has cried out against the evil. How can, then, any expectation be formed that it will be prevented in the immediate future, or even at a certain remote date. The fact is that those, really concerned, are the foremost to proclaim their inability to cope with it.

It is said that the spinner ever demands cheaper and cheaper cotton. But it is no answer to say that because cheaper cotton is asked for, it must be supplied adulterated. Does the spinner want it adulterated or is he told that it is adulterated? Will he consent to buy it, if he be informed that the cotton he has asked for, is mixed with some cheaper stuff, so that he may have it cheap? There should, then, be no difficulty in describing the cotton as it really is, instead of as it is wanted. But this is never done. On the contrary, every seller, or middleman, tries to make out that his cotton is pure and unadulterated. It is against such false description, or declaration, that the aid of the law is sought. And it does not come with good grace from the Chamber to say that it is the buyer who encourages the fraud. The Chamber admits that "to effect a radical cure, there must not only be a deterrent punishment visible, but an absence of incentive, and that can only come from buyers resolutely declining to be tempted to buy mixed cotton by unduly cheap prices." This is just begging the whole question. Everybody would like to buy in the cheapest market; but that is no reason why deception should be practised on him. He is told the quality of the goods he is buying, and he has not easy means of detecting fraud, until the cotton actually goes into his machinery, when it is too late to deal with the seller or his goods. The Chamber asserts that "reliable cotton was to be obtained by paying a legitimate price." How often have we found this to be impossible? Touch any parcel of cotton of a certain description and we meet with some mixture, which we would not wish to have at any price, and yet we are forced to buy it, because nothing better can be had. This is the experience of practical men.

A curious argument appears in the Chamber's reply that the annually "decreasing loss in weight" shown in the "returns of a number of mills in Bombay" proves "not only a high degree of cleanliness in regard to adulteration with foreign matter but great freedom from fly, which in effect means freedom from admixture of short or inferior stapled cotton." There is a good deal of plausibility in this statement, but when you come to look into it you find that the Chamber, though consisting of "practical men," as it claims to be, forgets the fact that the mixed short staple is especially free from foreign matter, and does not all go into "fly." Therefore, instead of proving its statement, the argument entirely goes the other way, and establishes that every year a greater quantity of short staple is mixed. That the Chamber is aware that there is more foreign matter "in the pure cotton of the respective growths," is quite apparent from the para. preceding the one in which this spacious argument is used.

That such a pratical body as the Chamber of Commerce should put forward an assertion that the mixing of different growths of cotton "made as a whole better cotton for certain spinners' purposes," and thus indirectly defend the practice of adulteration is really astounding. It may be admitted that a spinner mixes different growths of his purposes, but then he does not wish to have them mixed by others without his knowledge. For then he would not be sure as to the true character of the mixing he is using.

The Chamber also tries to make little of the real deterioration that is taking place in the growth of cotton, because Mr. James has mentioned Broach only, the quality of which he is most concerned to see maintained. But if different growths from different districts were surveyed, even the special pleading, such as has been urged by the Chamber, will not admit of any doubt on the point. For where are the Oomras which were only a short time ago noted for their staple? Have they not quite disappeared? Where is the Hingunghat that could be bought at Wardha. Even the Hingunghat market itself is flooded with short-stapled cotton which is sought up and mixed with any pure long-stapled cotton that can be had there. If the Chamber of Commerce will only send a trustworthy man to Wardha and Hingunghat, he will see with his own eyes how the mixture is made, and how it is "watered" at the presses. Look at Barsi. How it has been adulterated within the last two or three years. In the face of such frauds, the Chamber casts doubt on the testimony of those who are perhaps daily witnesses of such practices.

Surely, no spinner requires his Hingunghat mixed with short staple, much less does he require it watered, and yet this is done daily in the markets during the cotton season. Can the Chamber say that this mixture is suitable "for certain spinners' purposes"? That the Chamber, as a practical body, should pronounce that improvement in machinery has enabled cotton spinners to manipulate short staples *advantageously* is certainly strange. No doubt, short staples can be worked into yarn; but that this can be done advantageously is out of the range of possibility, at least, for the present. If this were the case, what need would there be for long-stapled cotton at all? If the Indian peasant has a predilection for the indigenous plant, nobody need interfere with his predilection. But do not let the growth of this plant pass for that of the exotic or superior one. When this is done, it is fraud and should be checked by law.

The very argument used by the Chamber against Liverpool applies with double force to the Bombay merchants, of whom the Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Cotton Trades Association are formed. Bombay "being merely a port of transit, her merchants are only interested in seeing such a trade established as would" enable them to ship large quantities to Europe, no matter what the quality might be. So long as the quantity exported is large, their business is in full swing and it is a matter of indifference to them whether England or the Continent takes it. It is a matter of no consequence to the Bombay merchants that the Surats have been driven out of England because they have been deteriorating, so long as there are other European countries ready to take up the inferior stuff. But this is not looking to the best interests of India. The deteriorated cotton may for a time find favour in the eyes of the continental buyers, so long as they are on very low counts, but there are already signs of the low counts being overdone, and a time may come when the Surats may be cast adrift from the Continent, as they have been from England.

The interests of the Indian cotton industry also require that every encouragement should be given to the growth of long staples. At present this industry mostly depends on the markets of China, which absorb a large quantity of coarse counts. But the last two years have shown that even these stocks are increasing and short-time working has to be resorted to by the Indian cotton mills.

Under such circumstances many would consider it prudent to go on to finer counts and weave finer cloth, which would take the place of imported cloth in India itself and thus stave off the impending disaster. The Chamber of Commerce's improvement in machinery will not help the Indian millowners much in this respect. There are already two or three large mills importing cotton from Egypt, who can say that long-stapled cotton will not be advantageous to the country generally? It is the duty of all concerned to do their best to encourage cultivation of long staples. But in this matter no legislation is asked for.

If people find that short staple cotton pays best, let them grow it and deal in it, but let them do so in its genuine character and not as an adulturant. If this is done, the real truth about the profitable cultivation of some will be found out. We have seen for years that this is not done, and that the buyers have been helpless in preventing the frauds. It is therefore asked that Government should interfere and stop the dishonest practices, which are having a baneful influence on the honesty of those engaged in the trade.

MR. GORDON CHESNEY WILSON, who has married Lady Sarah Churchill, is the young gentleman who, as an Eton boy, "went for" the lunatic Rodrick Maclean who fired at the Queen at Windsor railway station in March 1882. At the Police-Court Mr. Wilson said in the course of his examination:—"I went up to the prisoner; I gave him one over the head with my umbrella, and was then dragged away."

THE DISTRESS IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

A FEW days since we published a telegram in which the following statement occurs:—"The ryots are glad to sell their cattle at one anna each. In Bijapur one native purchased twelve cattle for one rupee. In Miraj it is the same thing. Owners of bullocks are glad to sell their bullocks rather than see them die for want of fodder." The State Karbhari of Miraj writes to us:—"So far as Miraj is concerned this is not correct. For the present fodder is available in Miraj, and ryots are not selling their cattle for nominal prices, and there is no distress. Yesterday was market-day, and jowari, which is the principal staple food of the people here, was sold at 32lb. per rupee. Last year it was sold at 34lb. per rupee. Karbi was sold yesterday at 50 bundles per rupee, and last year 60 per rupee. Labourers are still getting employment. There is no need at present for relief works, nor is there any distress felt. The water-supply is being improved, and for the present there is a sufficient supply of it. I am of opinion that the scarcity of food-grain, fodder, and water will not be so distressing here as it was in the last famine."

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

THE sudden and unexpected arrival in Bombay of his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa took the Portuguese community by surprise, and his immediate departure deprived it of the opportunity of testifying publicly the sympathy and respect in which he has been held from the time he took charge of the Goa Government. Indeed, the time was short, and the disappointment felt by the Portuguese community on the early retirement of the Governor-General is profound. The hopes that were entertained of his honest and beneficial administration have been suddenly cut short by his recall to Portugal. It was, however, a slight satisfaction when his Excellency expressed a desire to hear mass yesterday in the Dabul Church at 6 a.m. The hour fixed was early, but a large concourse of the people had assembled in the Burrow Lane; and when his Excellency, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and the Portuguese Consul-General, arrived the Band stationed at the entrance of the lane greeted the Governor-General with the National Anthem. The party proceeded to the Church, and at the door Messrs. De Souza, Quadros, and Fernandes presented the party with bouquets of flowers. Having heard a low mass the party returned, and before his Excellency took a seat in the carriage *vivas* were raised for him, which were taken up by the large crowd that had assembled to have a last look at the departing Governor-General. His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff and family, left yesterday by the Rubattino's boat. The Portuguese Consul-General and his Chancellor, Mr. Flores, several other gentlemen, *viz.*, Messrs. J. J. de Souza, L. Mascarenhas, E. V. Cordeiro, J. C. Fernandes, Fartado, Martins, and De Souza went on board to wish him *bon voyage*. Owing to the sickness of his Excellency's daughter and son-in-law, the Governor-General was not able to pay visits, but he visited Dr. J. A Da Gama, who is now recovering from a serious illness.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE subscribers of the fund held their annual general meeting in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Saturday last, at 3 p.m., Mr. A. R. King, the chairman of the managing committee, presiding. The report for the year 1890-91 shows that the capital of the Widows' Pension Branch has risen from Rs. 12,03,095 to Rs. 12,66,228 and that of the Life Assurance Branch from Rs. 72,109 to Rs. 80,469. The number of subscribers admitted during the year to the Widows' Branch was 58 and 4 old subscribers increased the amounts for which they were subscribing. After deducting the casualties their number on the 31st March, 1891, was 640. In the Life Assurance Branch 5 new subscribers were admitted. The number stood at 75. This branch admits only subscribers of the Widows' Pension Branch on the death of their wives. The total amount of pensions paid during the year was Rs. 43,384. The number of pensioners stood at 134 and the total amount of annual pensions payable to them was Rs. 43,388. From the Life Assurance Branch a sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid as bonus to the estates of three deceased members. Of the surplus of Rs. 1,68,327 disclosed by the actuary in his report on the affairs of the Fund for the two years ending 31st March, 1888, a sum of Rs. 50,498 was appropriated towards the abatement of subscriptions of members of five years' standing and upwards for a term of two years from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1893. The balance of the surplus was added to the reserve fund which stands at Rs. 1,17,829. Out of 584 members on the 31st March, 1888, 379 or nearly 65 per cent. participated in the distribution of the profits. Of the latter number 45 had to pay no subscriptions whatever and probably will not have to pay any in future. On the death of their wives 4 members received 30 per cent. surrender value aggregating Rs. 4,952-13-5.

THE DEGRADATION OF HINDU WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my former letter on the subject of the shaving of Hindu widows, I beg to forward the following for insertion in your valuable paper:—

Mr. Katti, in replying to the notice claiming the award of Rs. 1,000, served on him by me, informed me that to fulfil the conditions of his advertisement, what was required was not a manuscript of a standard *Smriti composed* before 1528 A.D., but a manuscript which can be proved in a law-court to have actually been *written* before that date. His insisting on such an absurd condition is simply a shift to withhold the prize. For on p. 81 of his own book on the subject *Vidhwawapam Anachara* he admits that two courses are open to a wife on the decease of her husband, *viz.*, self-immolation on his funeral pile or the observance of lifelong *Bramacharya*, according to the *Smritis*. When he admits this, he can have nothing to say against a faithful observance of this vow of *Brahmacharya*. Now I have shown and am still ready to show that shaving the hair is a part and parcel of the *Bramacharya* vow. In the text of *Brihadharita Smriti* quoted by Mr. Katti, the interpretation of the word *ranjana* to mean ornaments is nowhere given by any commentator. It has therefore no sanction, and is wholly unsupported. It is only Mr. Katti's fertile brain that has invented this fanciful interpretation. This being so, it follows that among things to be discarded by one who wishes to observe *Bramacharya* hair is specifically mentioned. In all standard Smritis, *Bramacharya* is ordained to wives after their husbands' death. And shaving the hair is included in *Bramacharya* as these are mentioned in the list of things to be discarded in *Bramacharya*. I challenge Mr. Katti to shew me a manuscript of *Vidyanaeswar written* before 1528 A.D., and I am ready to show that in that copy *Bramacharya* is ordained to a Hindu wife after her husband's death. If Mr. Katti finds it impossible (as I am sure he will) to procure such a manuscript, is it too much to say that he simply offers a reward for achieving the impossible.—Yours, &c.,

HARISHASTRI BHATTA.

Indore, Dec. 14, 1891.

THE RECENT ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

MR. H. H. DHRUVE, City Judge of Baroda, has been awarded by the London Congress of Orientalists a diploma of Membership of the Institution, and a Certificate of Honour, (not one of merit, as Reuter telegraphed about the time). The Hon. President and Patron of the Stockholm Congress, H. M. King Oscar II., similarly honoured Mr. Dhruve with a diploma and gold medal of *Literis et Artibus*. In the proceedings of his London Congress there is the following very appreciative notice of Mr. Dhruve's paper on Indian Dramatics to which we gave prominence at the time. The report says:—"Pandit Bulaki Ram Shastri . . then proceeded to read extracts from almost remarkable paper by Pandit H. H. Dhruve, District Judge, Amreli, India, on a rare manuscript of the Bharata Natya Shastra, or the Indian Dramatics, by Bharata Muni, which probably was the most complete compendium of everything relating to theatrical performances, the sciences of the building of theatres, of gestures, of different styles to be used, &c., that has been produced in any language. The work, Pandit Dhruva shows, goes back to at least the first century B.C. (correct fourth century B.C.), and establishes the view, in opposition to that of Professor Max Muller and his school, of the greater antiquity of Sanskrit literature than they are disposed to accord to it. Prefaced to the elaborate instructions regarding the drama, its theory, and practice, is a most charming account of its descent from the gods and its Vedic connections. The meeting greatly regretted that the paper had reached the Congress too late to receive the consideration it deserved; but sufficient had been made known of it to entitle the writer to high honour from the Congress, and to place him in the front rank of Indian Sanskritists."

THE Nagpur Congress will hold its first sitting on Monday, the 28th, instead of Saturday, the 26th, as originally fixed.

THE *Japan Mail* has the following reference to Mr. J. Varley, who will be amongst the principal contributors to the Bombay Art Exhibition:—The highly favourable opinions expressed in Japan about Mr. J. Varley's water-colour paintings, some of which were exhibited in Tokyo for the benefit of the Charity Hospital, have been confirmed by the verdict of the British public. When the pictures were exhibited in London, every one of them found a purchaser, the total realized being over four thousand pounds sterling. Less than a year pleasantly spent in Japan would seem to be very handsomely remunerated by such a return, but it has to be remembered that the cost of framing and other matters comes out of the artist's pocket. Mr. Varley made a distinct hit, however, and in addition to substantial gains he has also the satisfaction of knowing that five or six of his pictures went into the possession of Royalty. He is now in India with Mrs. Varley, herself a portrait-painter of talent, and there is just a possibility of his re-visiting Japan.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE DECCAN.

THE following cotton forecast deals fully with the area and outturn of the early crop of the Deccan Districts, and gives further information regarding the condition and area of the late crop in the rest of the Presidency. Estimates are generally up to the 5th December:—

EARLY DISTRICTS (DECCAN).

The appended Statement A shows the corrected area figures for the different British Districts and Native States of the Deccan. Though 8 per cent. above average, the area (1,181,400 acres) is nearly 6¼ per cent. below last year's area. Khandeish having 92 per cent. of the total cotton area in the tract under report, the condition of the crop in this District may be said to determine the general prospects. Thus the increase in Nasik is insignificant when compared to the large decrease in Khandeish. The incentive to sow cotton arising from the high prices and large demand prevailing in 1889-90 was also absent. The outturn, compared with last year, is shorter by 26 per cent. At the same time prices have also gone down. The explanation may be sought in the dulness of the market for Indian cotton brought about by large receipts in Europe from America and unfavourable reports of China sales. The Bombay cotton mills appear to have enough cotton on hand. The following statement compares receipts into and shipments from Bombay for the month of November:—

Bales of 400 lb. each.

Year.	Receipts	Shipments.
1891.....	24,673.....	10,406
1890.....	56,698.....	15,207
1889.....	105,747.....	37,814

Khandeish.—Area 11 lakhs of acres or 10·7 per cent. above average, but 4·6 per cent. below the previous year. Of the decrease nearly ⅔ths is in exotic varieties, American and Hinganghat, which together form 26 per cent. of the total area under cotton in the district. The ryot clearly finds more profit in the profuse and hardy indigenous variety.

Season.—Monsoon set in very late, about 23rd June, while the insufficient and late rain for sowing was followed by an excessive fall which spoiled the crop over a considerable area, especially in black soil. In places the crop was so rotten as to necessitate ploughing up. The intervening break necessary for weeding did not come till very late and then was not, in some places, followed by the usual rain. In other parts the early October rain was too heavy and caused shedding of bolls.

Outturn.—The outturn is below that of last year and is estimated at about 12 annas. The best yield (14 annas) is expected in Pimpalner and the worst (10 annas) in Sindkhed and Jamner. Thus the range between the best and worst yields is not great. Market dull and prices low.

Ahmednagar.—Area 36,300 acres or a little less than half of last year's area. Most of the cotton cultivation of the district is confined to the three eastern talukas.

Season.—Rain for sowing was deficient and the crop suffered from want of moisture in August. Outturn is estimated at 8 annas. The lowest estimate (5 annas) is in Agra, where, however, the area under cotton is small.

Nasik.—Area 39,100 acres, considerably above average and the area of the previous year. In the north of the cotton tract (which lies in the north-east of the district) sowing rain was good and in the south it was slightly deficient; the subsequent rain was excessive in the south and deficient in the north. Rainfall was seasonable in the middle tract (Malegaon), which contains more than half the area under cotton. Here the outturn is estimated at 16 annas or full average. Elsewhere the outturn is estimated at 10 annas.

Satara.—Area 6,200 acres or considerably below average and that of the previous year. It lies in the two southern talukas, where, owing to the holding off of rain, seed was sown late and the crop suffered from insufficiency of moisture. The yield is estimated at 7 annas.

In Poona and Sholapur, owing to seasonable sowing rain, the cotton area rose from 3,000 to 3,300 acres, but the crop has, owing to subsequent scanty rain, yielded poorly, the outturn being estimated at 6 and 8 annas, respectively.

Native States.—Area 1,900 acres or a little more than ½ of the previous year's area. The crop has withered for want of moisture and the yield is expected to be small.

Late Districts: (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).—From the accompanying Statement B, which gives area details for the rest of the Presidency, exclusive of the Deccan, it will be seen that the cotton area has fallen both below that of the previous year and average, except in Sind and in the Gujerat States, where it shows a small increase above average.

Gujerat.—Area 713,000 acres or 10·07 and 1·50 per cent. respectively, below that of the previous year and average. The decrease is general and is attributed to excessive rain hindering fall sowings and rotting seedlings. Reaowing was only partially carried out as the heavy rain continued till the sowing season was over. As anticipated in the preliminary report the increase in the Bhal tracts of Ahmedabad has disappeared and the present area shows a deficit of about 30,000 acres. In this tract the condition of the crop is good; elsewhere fair, owing to the deficiency of late rain. In other districts of Gujerat, except in low-lying parts, condition is good. The early sown crop is in flower.

Gujerat States.—Area 2,550,000 acres or 0·90 per cent. below that of the previous year, but 1·51 per cent. above average. The increase is confined to Baroda and a portion of Kathiawar, where good rain induced cultivators to put more land under cotton. The decrease is attributed to late and deficient sowing rain. In Cutch an area of about 2,000 acres was uprooted, owing to poor quality. In Halar, Gohilwad, and Surat condition good; elsewhere fair.

Karnatak.—Area 526,000 acres or 47·46 per cent. below previous year's area and 49 per cent. below average. Sowing rain late and deficient. Much land has remained unsown and, where sown the seed has only partially germinated. The early sown crop started well, but is now withering for want of moisture. The crop in the west near the Ghats is better but the area is small. On the whole the outlook of the Karnatak cotton crop is gloomy. The same remarks apply to the Karnatak States, interspersed among the British districts. In these the area (109,000 acres) has decreased by more than 40 per cent.

Sind.—Area 93,600 acres or 11·9 per cent. below that of the last year, but 6·8 per cent. above average. The small increase in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier fails to cover the decrease elsewhere. The decrease is attributed to scanty rainfall in Karachi, to late and capricious inundation in Hyderabad, and to low flooding in Thar and Parkar. In Hyderabad, which contains nearly ¾ of the total area, the condition of the crop is unsatisfactory owing to locusts, fitful inundation, scanty rainfall, and heavy winds; elsewhere it is fair.

Khairpur State.—This state has 2,434 acres, with good crop.

(Sd) E. L. CAPPER,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Poona, Dec. 18.

STATEMENT A.

Final Cotton Forecast for Early Crops.

District or State.	Total acreage. 1891-92.	1890-91.	Average for five years ending 1890-91.	Estimated yield in Annas.	Bales of cleaned cotton (400 lbs. each).
British Districts—					
Deccan—					
Khandesh	1,094,537	1,147,73	988,756	11·6	170,895
Nasik	39,176	36,66	22,037	13	7,311
Ahmadnagar....	36,305	64,46	48,159	8	2,856
Poona.....	130	15	2,854	6	93
Sholapur.....	2,573	2,31	11,904	8	201
Satara.....	6,254	7,69	9,296	7	388
Total..	1,179,575	1,257,49	1,081,008	11·5	181,429
NATIVE STATES—					
Satara Jaghirs ..	1,824	5,10	7,774	3	33
Akalkot.....	67	33	1,220	8	5
Total..	1,891	5,43	8,994	3	38
Grand Total...	1,181,466	1,262,92	1,090 902	11·5	181,467

Note.—Average crop = 5 annas.

STATEMENT B.

Second Cotton Forecast.

Late Crop.

District or State.	Total Acreage. 1891-92.	1890-91.	Average for 5 years ending 1890-91.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.			
Gujarat—			
Ahmedabad	352,742	363,690	361,638
Kaira	10,758	11,273	9,992
Panch Mahals	1,022	1,192	636
Broach	254,949	310,033	255,190
Surat	91,173	107,365	97,181
Total..	713,634	793,616	724,567
Karnatak—			
Belgaum	103,813	143,875	161,641
Bijapur	216,184	288,819	334,746
Dharwar	205,974	471,404	485,075
Total..	525,971	904,098	1,031,462
Sind—			
Karachi	761	783	999
Hyderabad	61,656	72,357	64,370
Shikarpur	7,683	6,343	7,900
Thar and Parkar.....	21,102	24,553	11,842
Upper Sind Frontier.....	2,485	1,997	2,603
Total..	93,686	86,345	87,714
Total British Districts..	1,333,292	1,784,059	1,843,743
NATIVE STATES.			
Gujarat—			
Baroda	507,235	465,225	414,758
Kathiawar	1,772,780	1,779,482	1,301,833
Cutch.....	134,298	165,269	168,828
Other Gujarat States.....	135,730	141,421	126,416
Total..	2,550,033	2,671,397	2,511,865
Karnatak—			
Kolhapur	20,086	21,408	28,985
Other S. M. C. States.....	89,360	154,288	181,939
Total...	109,446	181,676	210,924
Sind—			
Khairpur	2,434	2580	2,694
Total Native States...	2,661,913	2,789,653	2,725,483
Grand Total...	3,995,205	4,690,712	4,569,226

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A VERY strong muster of both companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery assembled on the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, and proceeding to Pilot Bunder, No. 1 Company to continue their annual Gun Target Practice, and No. 2 Company to be instructed in Range-Finding. Three gun detachments were formed under Sergeants Pinder and Turner, and Corporal Randle. The firing was very good, from all three guns. Major Ryan, R.A., was head the firing.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. MIRZAPORE.

THE marine court-of-enquiry was resumed on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. C. P. Cooper, President of the Marine Court, delivered judgment. Mr. York Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, was present for the Crown; Mr. Nicholson, for the Port Trustees; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

The President, after reviewing the evidence, said:—After carefully considering the evidence the Court has come to the conclusion that the accident to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, which occurred on the night of November 30 last, in approaching the Victoria Dock by her stem colliding with the bull nose, was caused by the failure of her engines to act when the pilot gave an order "slow astern," and by the port anchor not being promptly let go according to the pilot's order. The pilot, Mr. Harvie, has given a clear and straightforward account of how he manœuvred the ship, her position at different times by bearings, &c., and what took place. His evidence as to the engines not moving when he gave the order "slow astern" is corroborated by the captain and by the dock-master ashore. The captain and fourth officer both corroborate the pilot as to that order being given and communicated by the telegraph on the upper bridge. There is no evidence to prove whether the delay which took place in the working of the engines was due to a defect in the ship's telegraph or to any inattention on the part of the engineers at their stations. At the time that order was given it would appear the ship was about three lengths or 1,200 feet from the dock entrance and was going about from three to four knots. If the order had been promptly carried out her way could have been stopped in ample time to have prevented her colliding with the dock wall. The order to let go the port anchor appears to have been given when the ship was about two to three lengths from the dock head. The chief officer gives two and a half to three minutes as the time for heaving out the chain (which is probably about the time it would take) before the order "to let go the starboard anchor" was given. The port anchor did not run out, and it appears it would not do so when hung at the hawse, and it was necessary to heave out the chain by the windlass. (Heaving the chain out is very different to paying it out.) The pilot was justified in believing the anchors would run clear, as he had received a report that they were clear and ready to let go. It would have been a proper precaution on the captain's part to have informed the pilot that the anchor would probably not run from the hawse, and it would be necessary to heave out clear. We consider there was undoubted delay in getting the port anchor lowered by steam, and that had that anchor run freely at the order "let go" it would have taken sufficient hold to cast the ship's head sufficiently to clear the dock wall, the more so when we take into consideration that the ship was 2ft. 5in. deeper aft than forward, and the flood tide acting on the ship's keel would have assisted in swinging her stern to the northward. The Court considers Mr. Graham, the chief engineer, was guilty of negligence in not being at his station when the ship got under weigh and proceeded towards the dock. But, taking into consideration his previous character and service the Court censures him.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ANOTHER very successful week was brought to a close on Saturday with a performance of "The Mikado," one of the best things the Stanley Company appear in. Having been frequent visitors to Japan they have had opportunities of studying the manners and habits of the people, and their actions therefore are as natural as they are quaint. The dresses, too, are magnificent, and were all obtained when the company was at Japan. The music, too, is thoroughly well rendered by all concerned, soloists and choristers alike, making altogether a representation that can only be characterised as perfect. This evening "Boccaccio" is to be performed; and to-morrow the old, yet evergreen "East Lynne" will be played. This will give Miss Fanny Stanley to whom will be entrusted the *role* of the erring and unfortunate Lady Isabel, an opportunity of displaying her powers as an emotional actress. It is undoubtedly a daring thing for one so young to attempt to portray one of the most difficult emotional *role* that could be selected, and which many actresses now occupying prominent positions on the English stage have failed in. As therefore reports from Calcutta and elsewhere speak highly of Miss Stanley's representation of Lady Isabel, much interest should centre in to-morrow evening's production. As also, Miss Stanley is a hard-worker, an earnest and conscientious actress, striving hard to succeed, it is to be hoped she will get the encouragement she deserves to-morrow evening. On Wednesday the popular "Paul Jones" will be reproduced, and on Christmas Eve (Thursday) the long promised pantomime of "Blue Beard" will be produced.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am informed that the Government of Bombay, or some authority subordinate to that Government, in that Government's name, has issued a confidential circular to all Government pleaders prohibiting them from attending the Nagpore Congress.

I can scarcely credit this information, but I wish to say, that if correct, the orders thus issued is *ultra vires*, and in direct contravention of the explicit orders of the Government of India.

Lord Lansdowne has distinctly laid down, that it is only persons actually in the Government service at the time, who can be required to abstain from attending the Congress as delegates.

Now Government Pleaders are not in Government service. They are independent professional men, who, in consideration of receiving a permanent retaining fee, paid monthly, undertake all Government business as they do that of other clients.

Any Government, or authority, therefore who endeavours by circulars, confidential or otherwise, to prevent Government pleaders from attending the Congress as delegates, is acting in direct contravention of the Viceroy's own published instructions in which he says that the Government of India, intend that all Government servants *shall* abstain from putting pressure upon any one in order to induce them not to take part in the Congress.

Clearly, therefore, Government pleaders are at perfect liberty to attend the Congress, and any attempt made by any official, high or low, to prevent their doing so, is made in direct disobedience to the Viceroy's orders, to whose notice as well as to that of the British press and Parliament it will, if persisted in, undoubtedly be brought.—Yours, &c.,

ALLAN O. HUME.

Nagpore, Dec. 17, 1891.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT THE COMMON JAIL.

ON Saturday morning a double execution took place at the Common Jail, Oomerkhadi, being that of Hurry Gopal, who killed his wife Neera by strangulation in a chawl, at Peerkhan Lane, Byculla, on the 13th of September last; and of Govind Appa, who killed a woman, named Baya, with a bill-book at Mahim, on the 17th of the same month. Both men were sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court. From an early hour large numbers of people began to collect near the west entrance of the jail, where the execution was to take place; and by seven o'clock the road in the vicinity of Baboola

rings; Father Christmas figures; and novelties in animals with moveable heads. Among a variety of novelties may be seen toilet boxes for ladies; toilet-sets for gentlemen; musical mirrors; gold-plated watch chains, and perfume sprays.

A. BHICAJEE AND COMPANY.

Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Company's sale rooms at the Apollo Bunder require no introduction, for no name is better known than theirs, nor do their wares require any special lauding, for it is well-known that only thoroughly good articles can be got at Bhicajee's. Of all kinds of Indian art they have some choice specimens, and for Christmas, New Year, or wedding gifts hardly anything would be more suitable than a selection from some of the Bangalore chikar work. There are some most chastely designed tea-sets in silver vases and flower-stands that make a pretty show. There are plenty of the usual ivory, sandal wood, and inlaid boxes to choose from, and a new stock of Kashmir shawls and Rampur chudders has just been unpacked. Their display of Indian Art is certainly worth seeing; but what Bhicajee and Company are most famed for is their Indian jewellery. They have a magnificent display of diamonds in brooches, rings, and other articles for the adornment of ladies, but their great speciality is the "lucky moonstone" jewellery, which is becoming more fashionable day by day. Bhicajee and Company, recognising from the beginning of the moonstone's popularity, that it was bound to gain in favour, made a specialty of it at once. They secure the best stones procurable from Ceylon, and have them set in the most tasteful and attractive way. For the moonstone jewellery Bhicajee and Company are second to none in India. The Messrs. Bhicajee are always pleased to see visitors, though they be not purchasers, and grudge no trouble in showing their works of art, in the collection of which they take pride.

CALENDARS AND ALMANACS.

We have received the usual number of calendars and almanacs for the coming year, all of them pretty and appropriate. Among them are many worthy of mention. Captain Crowder, the agent for Messrs. Holzapfel's patent soap-stone composition, has issued a very handsome sheet on rollers, illustrating the use of the articles in a singularly appropriate style. The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., are agents, have distributed useful wall almanacs, which the New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Co., (of which Messrs. Tod, Durant and Co. are the local agents) have one for the desk. The Netherlands Fire Insurance Company (Messrs. William Bell and Co. Agents) have also a neatly-printed wall calendar. Mr. Framjee Mehta of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press has on his a large coloured picture of the Clock Tower with portraits of the two unfortunate ladies who lost their lives there, and Mr. Khodabux Merwan of Kalbadevie, a handsome wall sheet with an attractive illustration. Mr. F. W. Shallis, engineer, has distributed a substantial wall calendar with movable date figures, a well-printed sheet mounted on stout millboard and bound with tin. It is strong enough to last two years instead of one.

(To be continued.)

PRESENTATION TO A BOATMAN AT PEN.

A MEETING was held at the Municipal Marathi School-room at Pen, in the Kolaba Collectorate, under the presidency of the Mamledar Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Bhivalkar, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of presenting the honorary testimonial of the Royal Humane Society to Gauda Agri, a boatman on the Dharamtar Ferry, for the gallant rescue of an infant from drowning in the Dharamtar Creek in December of last year. The meeting was a representative and influential one, numbering some 200 persons. Amongst those present, in addition to the chairman, were:—Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Olekar, Subjudge; Rao Saheb Vasudev Krishna Agarkar, Vice-president, Local Board; Messrs. V. Yeshvant, Avalkarkoon; S. B. Vaidya, Headmastor, Marathi School; S. S. Agashe, Headmaster, English School; K. Y. Phanse and L. G. Agarkar, Municipal Commissioners; M. N. Kadam, Hospital Assistant in charge of the ifon Government Dispensary; G. K. Damle, Vakil; V. G. Vaidya, Balwantrao, B. Joshi, Vakil Muktyar; G. R. Modgi, W. H. Sami, Jacob Abraham Ashtamkar, Subhadar (Pensioner); Abraham J. Talegawkar, Police Fouzdar; Isram R. B. Deo, Sitaram Babaji Wani, and the Rev. J. H. Lord. The circumstances under which the rescue took place are sufficiently interesting to call. On December 9, last year, the Shepherd Company's steamer had arrived at the Dharamtar Pier on its daily visit and a number of its passengers, bound for the opposite side, were being ferried across the creek in the native boat employed for that purpose. Arrived at mid-stream, just as the boatman began to collect the passengers' piece, a Hindu carpenter surprised the company by suddenly tossing his infant child into the water, pushing his wife in, and jumping overboard himself, after which he made further attempts to sink the woman. The man and his wife were laid hold of by the boat's crew, got out of reach, and were with some difficulty made fast on board. The case was, however, different with the infant. It, together with Gauda Agri, who had at once jumped overboard and seized it, were left behind in the middle of the wide creek, while the prow, with its large sail under stress of wind, was blown far out of reach, and with its heavy burden of passengers and the oppositions of wind and current, could not be got round or taken back to be of use in the rescue. Two small boats were at length got off from opposite directions, and rowed to the bank of the creek and one from another prow passing up stream. Meantime, however, the position of Gauda Agri had become exceedingly critical. Some 10 or 15 minutes had passed. He was swimming with one hand while supporting the infant with the other, and struggling at the same time with the current and roughish water. The distance to be traversed by the boats was long, and the scene became very exciting. Gauda Agri was watching eagerly signs of fatigue, and more than once his head had disappeared below water while still he manfully retained his hold of the infant and kept its head above water. Just when he had given a final sign of exhaustion, the two boats reached him simultaneously; and he was brought in lying at the bottom of one of them. The infant had scarcely suffered at all. The carpenter had apparently acted in a fit of anger or desperation because his wife, whom he had entrusted to the duty of procuring the tickets at Bombay with the last of his money, had accepted the offer of a man in the crowd to purchase them for her, who had promptly palmed off upon her tickets for a port close at hand instead of the one some eighty miles down the coast, which should have landed them near their home in the Kolhapur State and had thus swindled the family out of their little all. The Mamledar, in opening the proceedings, explained the objects of the Royal Humane Society, and detailed the satisfaction that the present meeting deed had been brought under its notice by the Rev. J. H. Lord. He was followed by Mr. Balwant B. Joshi, who spoke in the same strain, and said that although not an actual spectator of the occurrence he had had early opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts of the case in more than one way, and he rejoiced that the act had met with its becoming reward. The Rev. J. H. Lord disclaimed any merit for the part he had taken in procuring the present testimonial. He had indeed been the means of representing the matter to the committee of the Royal Humane Society; but it was the intrinsic meritoriousness of the act which had won for itself its own rightful recognition when so represented. The committee had, according to their wont, made minute enquiries, and had called for the written testimony of eye-witnesses of the occurrence, and on the ground of this they had awarded their honorary testimonial to Gauda Agri. He had himself been present with his mission party and an eye-witness when the event took place, and with the consent of the chairman, he called upon his Catechist, Mr. Dinker Dhiva, to relate the circumstances (as they had been detailed above). Speeches were made by Messrs. Balwantrao B. Joshi, Khanderao Y. Phanse, Sadashivrao B. Vaidya, and Abraham Y. Talegawkar applauding the act of Gauda Agri and indicating the pleasure they felt at its being rewarded. The Mamledar presented to Gauda Agri the testimonial which was inscribed on parchment, together with a purse of Rs. 10, which had been subscribed by friends, locally and elsewhere. He was greeted with warm applause and clapping of hands as he approached to receive the same. The Mamledar then added some suitable remarks to those present, and especially to the boys of the schools, on the duty and nobleness of efforts, made for the preservation of human life; and that apart from hopes of reward, which it might very likely not fall to the lot of the majority of the deserving to receive. Mr. Lord moved a vote of thanks to the Mamledar for presiding, and to the head-masters of the Marathi and English schools, respectively, for the pains they had taken in the preparation for the assembly, and said that the meeting, which had been so kindly convened and so well attended, had enabled him to fulfil a special request of the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, to the effect that his Society's testimonial might be presented in as public a way as possible. The motion, having been seconded, was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATEDRAL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21.
Festival of St. Thomas, Apostle and Evangelist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral).

THE Paris correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, *apropos* of the death of Lord Lytton, tells an anecdote of the deceased Earl's uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, when British Ambassador in Paris in the reign of Louis Philippe. One day towards the close of the thirties a mysterious stranger, clad in conventional fur coat, entered the gates of the hotel of her Majesty's representative, and asked to see Mr. Bulwer. He had a secret to disclose, which was that the Persians were preparing to attack Herat. The news was disbelieved, both in Paris and in England. But the messenger was told that if it came true within three years he would be paid £500. The event did happen within the three years, and the singular prophet obtained the £500. Where the man came from, who he was, and how he procured his valuable secret, nobody discovered. The seige is memorable in the annals of French Parliaments from the celebrated pun unwittingly perpetrated by M. de Villemain when that Minister announced at the tribune that the "Shah de Perse avait fait le siege d'Herat"—an untranslatable play upon the words eat and rat.

MR. ACWORTH, C. S., ON MARATHI POETRY.

ON Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, delivered an interesting lecture on "Marathi Poetry," in the College Hall. There was a large attendance; and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Professor Macmillan, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Phirozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Cursetjee Manockji, Dinshaw Edaljee Vatcha, K. R. Cama, Manockshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, V. A. Modak, Vandrawandass Purshotamdas, Limji N. Bansji, Moolji Bhawanidass Barbhya, N. G. Velinker, N. R. Ranina, and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

Mr. Justice Telang, who was called to the chair, in introducing the lecturer said that the subject on which Mr. Acworth was to deliver the lecture was not very familiar even to most of the natives. It would be, the chairman felt assured, very interesting and instructive. Mr. Acworth had taken to the subject with energy and assiduity, which were manifestations of his characteristics in his other business. He then called upon Mr. Acworth to deliver his lecture on Marathi Poetry.

Mr. Acworth, who was cordially received then delivered his lecture, on "Marathi Poetry." He said:—

Before proceeding with the subject which has been notified for my lecture to-day, I wish to anticipate two questions which some of you are probably asking yourselves, and are inclined to ask me, first—Why I have chosen the poetry and not the whole literature, prose as well as poetry, of the Marathas, as my subject; and secondly, What I mean by the term Maratha? As regards the first, I may say as a preliminary that the poetry, and particularly the ballad poetry, of the Marathas has been my favourite subject of mental recreation during many years. Of the ballads of the Marathas I have both written and spoken a great deal elsewhere and I propose to say nothing about it to-day beyond this, that one of the reasons why it interested me, not the main reasons, of course, but one of the reasons, was that it interested nobody else; and that those very men whose ancestors' exploits have been celebrated in what is now, I hope, undying verse, but which would have been very mortal verse indeed if its immortality had been left to them, seemed utterly indifferent whether it lived, died, or even existed at all. But the poetic *literature* of the Marathas, the poetry that has been recorded or preserved, has run no risk of such a fate, and I take it as my subject, and not the prose literature as well, because I know of no prose literature worthy of the name. My Maratha friends must pardon me for saying so. There is written prose of course, both old—not very old—and new. There are the Vidar Niti (विदुरनीति) or Morals of Vidur, Vetal Panchavisi (वेताळपंचविशी) or twenty-five stories of Vetal, the Shuka Bahattari (शुकबहात्तरी) or seventy-two stories of the Parrot, and so on. The first is a book which contains useful moral instruction, but from a literary point of view deserves not much notice. The second, which has been translated into Gujarati, Hindustani, and English, is doubtless known to most of you. The stories which are embraced in the third are not without humour and wit, but are withal so elaborately foul and coarse that I am glad to know that the work is out of print, and I do not think it is worthy of exhumation. By many Marathas a high value is attached—and not altogether without reason—to the Bakhars, or memoirs. But I think that their importance begins and ends with the contributions which they furnish to real historical knowledge; and to ascertain this they require to undergo a very severe process of sifting. They have been used to a great extent by Grant Duff, who by means of his "History of the Marathas," acquainted the civilised world with the acts and the personages of one of the bravest and most intelligent of Oriental races. It is to be regretted that he did not preserve in their original garb the Bakhars he collected; but what he failed to do the patriotic Maratha should achieve, and it is gratifying to find that some have been collected and published. But in point of literary merit they cannot for a moment bear comparison with even such a work as Plutarch's Lives, and they will never to a foreign crititic possess much interest or value until or unless some one among you, a Telang or a Rande, arranges, sifts and vivifies the chaotic mass of mingled fact and fiction, and gives to the world a true—which will be a romantic—picture of the deeds of his most romantic race.

The Bakhars have had a poetic literature for at least one thousand years. During these thousand years the Marathas rose at two different periods to special importance in Maharashtra, and with their martial power the scope of their literary effort was enlarged. The first of these periods was from about 1113 to 1313 A.D., and the second from about 1600 to 1800 A.D. In the former the whole country of the Marathas was governed by their own countrymen, the celebrated Yadavas, or, as they are popularly called, Jadhavs, of Dewgiri or Dowlatabad. Some of the kings of this dynasty, as Jaitrapal and Ramdev, were great patrons of learning, and it was during their reigns that the real foundation of Marathi literature was laid. Mukundraj and Dnyanadev, two of the best known Maratha poets, flourish during this period, and they were, as will be shown further on, patronized by the kings of this dynasty. The second period is more important than the first. The power of the Marathas was re-established and consolidated, and their name and language pervaded the length and breadth of the Indian Peninsula, while both in numbers and in merit this was the golden age of the Maratha muse.

Mukundraj is the oldest Maratha poet, the Chaucer of the language. The exact date of his birth is not known, but from the following lines which appear at the close of the "Vivek Sindhu," one of his works, he appears to have flourished in the twelfth century after Christ, and to have been patronized by the Jadhav King Jaitrapal:—

नृसिंहाचा बल्हाळ । त्याचा कुमर जेत्रपाळ ।
तेणें करविला हा रोळ । ग्रंथ रचनेचा ।

"Ballal (Bhillam ?) was the son of Nrisinha. His son was Jaitrapal, who made me accomplish the task of writing this treatise." Mukundraj is the author of three known works—the "Vivek Sindhu," or "Ocean of Discrimination;" "Purum Amrita," or "Great Nectar and "Mulasthambha" or "Primary Pillar," a title of Shiv. Of these the first two are metaphysical, on the principles and doctrines of Vedantism, and the last is a panegyric of Shiv, the god of destruction.

Next in chronological order, if not in order of merit, come the celebrated saintly poets Namdev and Dnyanadev. Namdev was by caste a tailor, and by some Martha writers as well as the English scholars Wilson and Stevenson he is believed to be the oldest of the Maratha poets. But this supposition appears, judging from the style of each, as well as the dates appended to their works, to be erroneous. He wrote chiefly in the Abhang Metre, and his miscellaneous Abhangs like those of Tukaram are very popular with the peasantry. Most of them verses and with the words

Dnyanadev was a Desha
the village of Alandi, in

his tomb and temple still exist, and attract some 50,000 persons at an annual fair. The great veneration in which he is held is due more to the miracles he is believed to have performed than to his poetical compositions. On one occasion he desired a buffalo to repeat the Vedas, and the animal complied, though we know no more what its voice was like than we do in the case of Balaam's ass or the horses of Achilles. But the fact is attested by the poet Mahipati. On another occasion the poet-saint bestrode a masonry wall which moved with him at the speed of a horse. A remnant of this wall is still shown by the Brahmans of Alandi, and worshipped by the pilgrims, and the fact is not much more improbable than some of the phenomena which we are called on to believe in the year 1891, by the followers of one or other of the firm-new creeds which are current.

The most celebrated of Dnyanadev's works is his learned commentary on the "Bhagwat Gita," or "Divine Hymn." It is called after the poet Dnyaneshwari, and contains some 10,000 verses in the Ovi metre. As an explanatory work for the Prakrat reader it is not of much use, as it is so full of obscure words and phrases that even good Maratha scholars who are acquainted with Sanskrit find it more difficult of comprehension than the original work in Sanskrit. To the archæologian and the enquirer after the usages of the Marathas, however, the book has a high value. At the end of it the poet says that while King Ramdev of the famous Jadhav dynasty was ruling the country of Maharashtra a vernacular version of the "Bhagwat Gita" was prepared by Dnyanadev in the year of Shaliwahan 1212, *i.e.*, 1290 of the Christian era. Dnyanadev had two brothers, named Nivritti and Sopandev, and one sister named Muktabai, all of whom composed verses like himself, and all of whom have been deified by the Marathas, the three brothers, being regarded as incarnations of the Hindoo Trinity and the sister as an incarnation of the goddess of learning. For about three centuries after Dnyanadev and Namdev no great poet appears to have arisen in Maharashtra. Early in the Fourteenth Century, or late in the Thirteenth, the Mahomedans burst over the Deccan, swept away the ruling dynasty, took and occupied Dewgiri, and the country of the Marathas passed under a foreign yoke. The kindly patronage of the native prince was lost, the stimulus of free native life was taken away, and the spirit of the bard was dormant, his voice was mute. In the Sixteenth Century they stirred again with the murmur of renewed national life which began to be heard around them. There lived then at Paithan, the old centre of Maratha glory, an exceedingly remarkable man, remarkable not only as poet but as a reformer—a real reformer,—who had to dare greatly before he could preach, and who saw no decoration begining with "C." or "K." at the end of the vista of his ambition. Many stories are told of the ridicule and persecution which he underwent at the hands of the Brahmans of Paithan and Banaras, on which occasions he was put out of caste, and once his poems were publicly sunk in the river Godavari, But he was proof against all these things. Eknath, son of Suryaji, a Deshasta Brahman, took up his parable against the caste system and similar social disabilities, which have not the sanction of the Shastras, and he boldly carried his precepts into practice. One of his audience on one occasion, a pious and intelligent Mahar, asked Eknath, while he was urging his usual theme whether he would himself be an exemplar of his principle that in the house of God a Brahman and a Mahar are one, by dining at his, the Mahar's house. The poet was not unequal to the occasion. He consented, and next day he went to his interrogator's house, and there publicly partook of the food prepared by the Mahar's wife. More than three hundred years have passed away, and the questions of equality as a human being between the Mahar and the Brahman are far from settled as over, as far as the Hindus are concerned. It is a curious fact that the incident above related has been partly reproduced in the current year. In the *Diubhandhu* papers of the 22nd and 29th ultimo, one Gopal Bawa Walamkar publishes a curious dialogue which took place between him and a Chitpawan Brahman of the Kolaba district, in which this modern Mahar reformer alludes with feeling of reverence to the poet Eknath, and refers to the famous challenge by Ranya Mahar and its acceptance by Eknath.

Eknath wrote chiefly in the Ovi metre, and his most popular work is his metrical translation of the "Bhagavat," generally called "Eknathi Bhagavat." He died in the year 1608-09. Just at this time were born two of the most distinguished of the Maratha poets, one a Wani, one a Brahman. Both were god-fearing and holy men, and both have enriched their national literature with works which even now are the delight of those of the people in the language. One of these was Tukaram, whose name has been made familiar to English readers by the writings of Sir Alexander Grant, and the Rev. Murray Mitchell. The other was Ramdas, the celebrated preceptor of the great Shivajee, whose name is not unknown to readers of Grant Duff's History. Tukaram was the son of a Wani Waishya, named Walhoba, and was born at Dehu, a village about eighteen miles from Poona. He was a great devotee of the God Vithoba of Pandharpur, and most of his poems are in honour of that deity. His poems are always in Abhang (अभंग) metre, and are simple, sweet, and often full of pathos. He is the most original thinker of all the Maratha poets. He was not a servile copyist of the Sanskrit, or a mere translator like Moropant or Wamon. His work is his own, not reflected. There is nothing rhetorical, nothing pedantic, nothing vulgar, no obscurity aping profundity or indecency aping humour. Of the two classes into which all Sanskrit and Maratha poems are supposed to group themselves, viands of grapes (द्राक्ष पाक), viands of cocoanuts (नारिकेळ पाक), Tukaram's fall into the former, easy to gather, sweet to the palate. They are remarkable for a high and sustained level of religious exaltation. He was once asked how it was that he was able to compose step so as to pour continuously for day and day together. He replied, and his reply shows that he took practical means to achieve a practical end. "Fasten a rope to your shendi (topknot) and tie the other end of it high. The strong and sudden pull you will get will drive sleep away." No student of this college, of course, ever thinks of being drowsy during the hours of study, but if he has any apprehension of it, I would commend Tukaram's method as a cure. He died in 1649 A.D. Tukaram is said to have composed 4,000 Abhangs or 40,000 lines. Ramdas was less voluminous, as well as less fluent; he was less pathetic than Tukaram, but more shrewd. He appeals to the head rather than the heart, and his works are remarkable for their insight into human nature and the practical wisdom they display. He wrote in the Shloka as well as the Ovi metre. His principal work, the Dasbodh, is in the latter. "His stray verses," called "Admonition to the mind" which were written for Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratha Empire, "Reserve" and their imitations of the Book of Solomon's proverbs. Shivaji had the highest reverence for this poet who was his *guru*, and whom he invariably invoked before every great undertaking. The monarch is said to have shown his respect by making over to Ramdas the whole of his dominions in free gift, in token of which he adopted as his royal standard the poet's religious flag or Bhugwa Zenda. The story goes that Shivaji from the Fort of Satara saw Ramdas begging in the town. The king came to the chitnis, Balaji Abaji, dictated an order, sealed it with the royal signet and when Ramdas came to the palace to beg, placed it in his wallet. Ramdas opened and read the paper, and found that it contained a gift of Shivaji's whole kingdom. He asked the king what he proposed to do after he was dispossessed of his dominions, and Shivaji replied that he would pass his life in the service of his preceptor. "Very well," said Ramdas, "follow me now," and so saying he threw his wallet over the king's shoulder and ordered him to follow him and ask alms. They went from house to house and when they had collected grain enough they went to the river, where Ramdas baked two cakes one of which was eaten by himself and the other by Shivaji. He then enquired how the latter liked his new calling, to which the reply was that he was perfectly satisfied with it. Having then enquired whether Shivaji would obey his commands, and being answered in the affirmative, he bade him go back to his palace and rule his kingdom for his preceptor. Shivaji obeyed and from that day as a sign that the kingdom belonged to an ascetic he adopted the ascetic's orange banner. Ramdas died in 1681 at the age of 73. Two years before his death was born at Nasre, near the holy city of Pandhanpur, one who may claim to be the most universally popular of all Maratha poets, viz., Shridhur, the son of a pious Deshasta Brahman. There is no Maratha poet who equals Shridhur in the acceptance he obtains from all classes. The Brahman may prefer Moropant, the Kunbi may prefer Tukaram, but both will put Shridhur next to them, and each will prefer Shridhur to the poet most acceptable to the other. Go to any town or village in the Deccan or in the Konkan, especially during the rainy season, and you will everywhere find the pious Maratha enjoying with his family and friends, the recitation of the Pothi of Shridhur—and enjoying it indeed. Except on occasional gentle laugh, a smile, or a sound of applause the deep rapt silence of the audience unless when some one or other of those passages of supreme pathos are reached which affect the whole of the listeners simultaneously with an outburst of emotion which drowns the voice of the reader. Such is the current testimony which may be now obtained every day to the power of this great poet, and before such evidence as this, the voice of criticism must die away. Shridhur tells us that he wrote his poems for the benefit of the weaker sex, "that sex sensine" as the king who has been indifferently called the British Solomon and the wisest fool in Christendom described them, who were uneducated and ignorant of Sanskrit Up to the time of Shridhar, the Pandits were the sole repositories of learning and knowledge so called, and the privileged expounders of the Puranic legends. But when Shridhar gave to the people to their intense delight, in the popular Marathi, the stories of the great Ramayana and the Mahabharat, the monopoly of the Pandit disappeared. The epoch is worth noting, but Shridhur cannot be mentioned as an original writer with Tukaram and Ramdas. At the end of the first chapter or canto of his most popular poem "Rama Vijaya" Shridhar makes a few useful observations on the value of the Marathi tongue. They furnish a good illustration of his pleasing style, the force of his reasoning, the sweetness of his diction, picturesqueness of his ideas and images, and the multiplicity of his similes and metaphors. The remarks, are no doubt, particularly addressed to the attention of the Pandit, and I will give a few quotations from them:—"The Pandits should not neglect this poem because it is written in Prakrit (people's) language. Where the subject treated of is the same whether written in Marathi or Sanskrit, the meaning must be the same, as a river which is on one bank called the Krishna, and on the other the Vena has nevertheless, the same water flowing against both banks.

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"And women do not understand Sanskrit, and in this respect their helplessness may be likened to that of a person distressed with thirst, standing at the ... a deep well. Now if that person has not a pot, how will he draw water to quench his ... horses, if he comes to a tank he can quench his thirst at once. In the same way to quench the thirst of the weaker sex and lead them into the path of salvation, the Almighty has ordained that works should be composed in the Prakrit tongue. It is true that the original story of Rama being in Sanskrit, it is better to peruse it in Sanskrit. But the weaker sex cannot master that language any more than an elephant can be restrained by a rope made out of the fibres of a lotus. The old language is revered by all, but it is so difficult that those only who are fortunate enough to be specially gifted can thoroughly understand it; and if the weaker sex cannot understand it, how will they be saved? The rich dress in costly raiment. The poor cover their bodies with blankets and thus protect themselves from heat and cold. Such is the case of Sanskrit and Prakrit. Sanskrit may be compared to the wondrous orb of the moon, and Prakrit to its light; for though the Pandits praise the Sanskrit to the skies they are obliged to expound it in the popular vernacular to the people." Shridhar's work is not like that of Waman and Moropant which was almost solely translation. Shridhar reproduced rather than translated, though his books are based on the Puranic legends. Tukaram's work is wholly original. He knew no Sanskrit, but though therefore he excels Shridhar in originality he perhaps does not surpass him in expression; and in my judgment Moropant is distinctly inferior to both, relying as he does on artificiality and trickery of language and rhythm to embellish a much poorer soil. Shridhur has appended dates to his different poems from which it appears that he composed the "Triumph of Rama (राम विजय) and the Triumph of "Hari" (हरि विजय) in the year 1703 A.D. the exploits of the Pandavs (पांडव प्रताप) in 1712, and the wonders of Shiv (शिवलीलामृत) in 1718. He died in 1723 at the age of 50. He is probably the best writer in the Ovi metre, though popular voice gives the palm to Mukteshwar as the following Arya verse shows, "मुक्तेश्वर वामनाचा । अभंगवाणी प्रसिद्ध तुकाचा ॥ ओवी मुक्तेशाची । उत्तम आर्या मयूरपंताची ॥ १ ॥"

"The best Shloka is Waman's, the best Abhang Tukaram's, the best Ovi Mukhteshwar's, and the best Arya Moropant's."

Mukhteshwar and Waman flourished in the 17th century, and Moropant in the 18th. They have all written voluminously in the Marathi language, but mostly by way of translation from Bhagawat, Bharat, or Ramayana. Moropant's writings are held in high esteem. Most of them are in the Arya metre and he is said to have written more than 100,000 lines. One of the most remarkable of his poems is his Kekawali (केकावली) or "Peacock's Cry," an original production which shows that he could use an effective pen for other purposes than translation. The greater part of his writings is disfigured by pedantry and over-loaded with pure Sanskrit words so that they afford less pleasant reading than the simpler and more natural verse of Tukaram and Shridhar. With the exception of Moropant most of the more famous Maratha poets are Deshasta Brahmans. He was a Karhada Brahman, and a Puranik, *i. e.*, an expounder of the Marathi legends, and decidedly belonged to the class of pedantic pandits referred to by Shridhur. He was born in 1729 one year after the death of the latter and died in 1794.

Amritaraya, Mahipati, and Ragunath Pandit are the remaining conspicuous poets of this century. Amritaraya has written stray verses in the Katav or Katibhanda metre, in which some of the Pawadas or historical ballads of the Marathas are composed. In my instance the first two ballads in my recently-published collection of pawadas, and venture to quote from my translation of the ballad on the escalade of Singhar the following lines:—

My page array
Thy steed, to Poona haste away;
There near the Mandir seek and bring
Tulshidas Shahir to the King.
Puntoji swift his steed array'd
With speed the royal heat obey'd,
Tulshidas Shahir found and brought
The post to the Prince's court;
There to his tambourine and lyre
Sweetly he sung and lofty theme
In Katibhanda rhythm pure
The hero's feats shall long endure.
With tears the Raja heard the bard
And dower'd him with a rich reward.

Unfortunately Amritaraya was not inspired by the muse of history. Mahipati has written several biographical works. The most important are the Bhakti Vijaya (भक्ति विजय) and (संत विजय) Santa. Vijaya. They celebrate the deeds of the Bhaktas or devotees and Santasor saints and the stories are very interesting. He also wrote a short life of Tukaram called Tukaram Charitra. Ragunath Pandit has written as Scott said of Coleridge "but too little." His one poem recounts the Swayamwar or marriage by selection of King Nalla with Damayanti. The episode is taken from the Sanskrit, but the composer shows great original power. There are numerous minor poets who have written "padas" (पद) on various subjects, but they cannot be referred to within the limits addressed to me. I have mentioned, I think, the names of the chief classical poets in the Marathi language, and of their principal works.

But there are two classes of poems to which I have not alluded. These are the lavnis or love songs and the powadas or historic ballads. With regard to the former there is the great objection that they are both very licentious and very coarse. I cannot but regret that while the important and interesting songs of the Gondhalis are completely neglected at great centres like Bombay and Poona, the authors of these lavnis are patronized and encouraged. It would be far better to summon Gondhalis to perform and other occasions their fascinating songs than to gloat over the persons and utterances of dancing girls with their so-called love songs, though it is a prostitution of the word love to associate it with the bestial sensuality which their songs expatiate on. I will say no more as to the Gondhalis as I have already before the Anthropological Society or elsewhere spoken and written upon them at some length. I must not omit, however, to mention here the name of one writer of lavnis who is certainly above the above accusation; I mean Ram Joshi, who was the son of a well-to-do Deshasta Brahman of Sholapur, and was born in the year 1762, and died in 1812, A.D. He has written hundreds of lavnis and these with scarcely an exception are free from all impurity either of idea or language. He is said to have travelled from place to place expounding sacred tales from the Purans and reciting his own verses and those of Moropant whom he held in high esteem. He has also written a number of interesting "Padas" and some descriptive ballads in lavni style, one of which gives a beautiful and touching narrative of the great famine of 1803 and I have included it in my recent collection of Pawadas.

And now does anything remain to be said on the subject of current Marathi poetry? Heartily do I hope that the movement which is now aiming to introduce the vernaculars among the higher University tests may prove a success. The past half century has produced no name which may rank with those of Tukaram or Siridhar. The modern tendency has been to imitate Moropunt, but like all imitation it is a failure. There have been attempts to write according to the models set by Tukaram and Shridhar, but they have been laughed at, and I think, unjustly. The late Mr. Mahadev Kunte, a scholar of European renown, wrote his poem "Shiwaji" in simple and flowing Marathi verse and was jeered at for his pains. It cannot be said to have copied any predecessor, but the simplicity of his style resembles that of Ramdas, whose metre also (Shloka) he adopted.

I have recently seen a book of selections from 22 Marathi poets of the present century, beginning with the name of Parashram Tatya Godbole and ending with that of my friend Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, who if his genius was better recognized, and his opportunity enlarged might surpass them all and give the world assurance of a poet. The famous Professor Damstetter has noticed in his work "Lettres Sur l'Inde" Mr. Joshi's poem Bharatwarshini as an example of the direction which modern refined thought is taking among the Marathas. These selections show that the literary spirit still lives but they show also that it will not live worthily until mere imitativeness is exchanged for assimilation and production. The poet is she man who makes the "Maker" as the Scandinavians called him, not the man who copies. It seems to me that the Maratha aspirant thinks too much of his style and too little of his ideas. I remember a great satirist and critic who remarked that a poet ought in the first instance to be perfectly clear as to what he meant to say, and then to say it in the simplest language possible. Think more of quality and less of quantity. Ragunath Pandit wrote only one poem, but that one is the admiration of all Maharashtra. Language is a means or medium to an end, not the end itself, and remember this straining after fine words implies that you are thinking more of your reader than your subject, and this is fatal to all genuine poetic selling. Of all occupations, the literary, and in particular the poetic branch of literature is, that in which it is most fatal to the performer to "address the gallery." It seems to me—I am speaking to the younger of you—that while you should not shut your ears to criticism it is a mistake to think much of it so to fear it. No man was ever written down except by himself, as has often been said by great writers You must make up your own mind that you are exercising your energies in the direction which is right for you and doing the best that you can; and then if your own conscience and your own faculties commend themselves to you, you need not care much though others disapprove. You do not write for reward, poetry is itself its own exceeding great reward. For myself, individually, who am just enough of a poet to know that I am none, I could not easily express the feelings with which, leaving behind me for a time that sphere, not ignoble though harsh in its conditions, in which the dissonance of strife so incessantly clangs around me, the harsh discords of debate, the dull denunciations of what is truly an "unlicensed printing," the elaborate misconceptions, the false, sordid, malignant misconstructions, the creeping search for foul motives, the vulturine incapacity of scent for anything that is pure, leaving this sphere where no one fully trusts and all are eager to condemn, I can breathe the unenvenomed air of that purer and higher world in which if criticism be present it at least spares me the imputation of base motives, and in which I or you can mingle with the thought

Of them immortal dead who live again,
In minds made better by their presence,
and find peace, consolation, freedom and vigour in the beauty which [illegible] and the music only heard in

Mr. Modak, [illegible] lecturer, said to the eloquent [illegible] Poetry as w[illegible]

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum, for the purpose of adopting a memorandum to be inserted in the books of the *Panchayet*, expressing the obligations of the community to the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and recounting his principal benefactions. Among those present were all the leading members of the community, and the attendance of others was very large. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the acknowledged head of the community, presided on the occasion. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee reading the requisition, which was addressed to the Trustees of the Parsee *Panchayet* Funds by upwards of 300 Zoroastrians, requesting them to call a special meeting of Parsees, at such time and place as to them might appear proper, for the purpose of inserting in the books of the *Panchayet* a record in suitable terms of the death of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary next read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman then said: Gentlemen of the Parsee community,—You very well know the object for which we are assembled here to-day. This meeting has been called in accordance with a requisition address by certain respectable Zoroastrians to the Trustees of the Parsee *Panchayet* Funds, which has been read to you by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary. I concur in the recommendation made, that due honour should be done to the memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit by inserting in the books of the *Punchayet* a suitable record of his deeply-lamented death. Among his many useful benefactions for the good of the poor Zoroastrians, the principal and excellent act of his munificence is the noble institution of the "Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage" in Bombay. The deceased gentleman, with a liberal heart, set apart not only a princely sum of several lakhs of rupees for founding this charitable institution, but also displayed praiseworthy zeal, and devoted his valuable time and energy towards its management, notwithstanding the indifferent state of his health. This kind-hearted gentleman evinced more interest in looking after the convenience and happiness of all the youths of the orphanage than a good father in the ordinary course would do for the protection and welfare of his beloved children. The orphans, therefore, exceedingly bemoan the death of this worthy gentleman, in whom they lost a patron and benefactor. Seth Nusserwanjee Petit has done many acts of beneficence and public utility for the good not only of the Zoroastrian community, but for other communities as well. I do not wish to take up the time of this meeting by giving detailed particulars of those benefactions, as Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary will just lay before you a short abstract of them, but I feel it my duty to mention that the deceased gentleman, with his well-known philanthropy, intended to carry out many more such acts of munificence. But, alas! his life was not spared for a longer time to fulfil those noble objects which he had in view. I now sincerely wish that his kind-hearted and equally philanthropic widow will carry out, in a substantial manner, the last wishes of her worthy and beloved husband. By doing so, she will, not only cause the blessed soul of her beloved husband to rest in peace and happiness in the next world, but she will also make her name illustrious and immortal in this world.

The chairman read the excuses for absence from Shums-ul-Ulma Dastoor Hoshung Jamasp and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary then read the following memorandum:—The Zoroastrian community deeply regrets the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, which melancholy occurrence took place at Poona on Saturday, the 21st November, 1891. He founded for the welfare of the poor Zoroastrians a most useful and excellent institution, "The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage." In the absence of a suitable institution, poor and helpless Parsee orphans, without the fostering care of their natural parents, and without the benefit of intellectual and moral education, pressed in some cases on the community as a sort of burden; but thanks to the munificence of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, that with a liberal heart he set apart a princely sum of nearly ten lakhs of rupees, by providing clothing and commodious building for lodging the poor orphans and supplying them with all the necessary conveniences of boarding, &c. In addition to that he opened a school in connection with the said orphanage, where not only intellectual, moral and physical education is imparted in an efficient manner, but also a work-shop is opened in connection with it, where elementary training in useful and industrials arts and professions is given, by means of which the poor orphans, when they grow up as men, may be able to earn their livelihood in a respectable man